NOT VOTING—45

Bachus	Graves (MO)	Peters (MI)
Buchanan	Gutiérrez	Pompeo
Byrne	Hanabusa	Renacci
Campbell	Hastings (WA)	Rohrabacher
Carney	Huelskamp	Rush
Cassidy	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Clarke (NY)	Keating	Sanford
Cohen	Kingston	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Marino	Shea-Porter
Davis, Danny	McAllister	Smith (TX)
DesJarlais	Miller, Gary	Stutzman
Enyart	Nunnelee	Thompson (CA)
Gallego	Olson	Tsongas
Gingrey (GA)	Palazzo	Veasey
Granger	Pastor (AZ)	Williams

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1909

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5016, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 661 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 5016.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. COLLINS) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1911

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLLINS of New York in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present to the House the fiscal year 2015 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

This subcommittee has jurisdiction over a great number of programs and activities, including the Federal Judiciary; the Treasury, which includes the IRS; the Federal Trade Commission; the Federal Communications Commission; the Small Business Administration; and several other activities.

All the agencies under this subcommittee's jurisdiction play an important role in the functioning of the Federal Government, and I think it is appropriate that all the Members of the House have a chance to offer germane amendments that impact the funding that is provided in this bill.

The bill that we are considering today provides $21.3 billion in discretionary funding, which is $566 million, or 2.6 percent less than last year, and $2.3 billion, or 9.6 percent less than the request.

The subcommittee's allocation has been reduced, but it is one that is necessary to live within the confines of the budget agreement that was put together under the Ryan-Murray agreement. The allocation is sufficient to fund priority programs while reducing some of the programs that are not essential to the operation of the Federal Government or have a history of wasting taxpayer resources.

One of the main provisions of this bill is funding for law enforcement. The bill provides increased funding over fiscal year 2014 for several law enforcement activities.

□ 1915

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program receives a $6.5 million increase. The Drug-Free Communities program receives a $3 million increase, and the Treasury's terrorism and financial intelligence activities—they are the ones who develop and enforce sanctions—receive an $18 million increase. In addition, we have ample funding for the operations of the Federal judiciary and the D.C. Courts. We also have money for the supervision of offenders and defendants who are living in our communities.

Another priority for the bill is supporting small businesses and assisting in private sector job creation. This bill provides $195 million for the Small Business Administration's business loan programs, and that supports $18.5 billion of lending under a program called 7(a), and it supports $7.5 billion under 504 lending. This bill also provides increases over the current year for the Small Business Development Centers. It provides increases for the Women's Business Centers and for the Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program. In addition, this bill asks several of the regulatory agencies to report to this committee and to tell us how they are doing as they attempt to eliminate some of the burdensome, duplicative, and just plain unnecessary regulations.

In order to live within our allocation, we had to reduce funding in some areas. We actually eliminate funding for nine different programs, including the Christopher Columbus Foundation and the Election Assistance Commission. Those are activities that we feel are no longer necessary or are certainly not vital to the operation of the Federal Government. We further reduce funding for more than a dozen agencies and programs that, in our opinion, can operate on a little bit less, like the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission.

For the GSA, we reduce their funding for the Federal buildings fund by $240 million. We continue to require them to regularly report to us on their spending and on the state of their building portfolio. The bill provides the GSA with enough funds to operate their current building inventory, and it provides new funding for three land port of entry construction projects. We also continue to push the GSA to reduce their surplus and vacant space. We designate some funding to help them consolidate their projects and dispose of some of the projects, but we make sure that they do that only if there are going to be savings in the long run.

In an effort to increase transparency and accountability, we make the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the CFPB, subject to the annual appropriations process of this Congress. When Dodd-Frank set that agency up, they purposefully left it without any oversight from this Congress. We think that is not the best way to go. We think that that is an agency that ought to report to us what they are doing, how they are doing it, and how much money they are spending, and this bill will correct that flaw.

The bill freezes funding for the White House and the Office of Management and Budget. It includes a requirement that OMB submit the President's budget request on time, which is something they have not been able to do in the last couple of years, or they will face a withholding of approximately 7 months of their budget until the President's request is sent. In addition, the bill contains a prohibition on funding for the White House to prepare signing statements and executive orders which are contradictory to existing law.

I would like to touch on the IRS. This committee still remains outraged at some of the activities that we have seen from the IRS in recent times. First, we learned that they were singling out individuals and groups of individuals for additional scrutiny based on their political philosophies. Then we learned that they had wasted millions of dollars in having lavish conferences around the country and in making silly videos. Then we learned that the new Commissioner paid $63 million in bonuses and awards after the prior Commissioner had said we are not going to pay those. Then we find out that some of the people who were receiving those bonuses and awards were, in fact, delinquent in paying their own taxes. So, last year, we had some reforms on spending, and we had reforms on the targeting, but work remains to be done.

This bill provides the IRS with $10.95 billion. That is $341 million below the level last year, and it is $1.5 billion below their request. Now, people say that is a pretty drastic cut, but that actually leaves the IRS funded at the same level at which they were prior to 2008. We have to remember that the IRS has betrayed the trust of the American people in a lot of different ways, and it is going to take some time for the IRS to restore that trust, because it seems like, just about every week, we read about a new revelation of some sort of IRS bureaucratic incompetence or, maybe, of a willful disregard for existing law—or sometimes even both.

We want to make sure that they begin to clean up their act, and this bill provides that they can no longer subject people to additional scrutiny. They can't waste money on lavish conferences anymore, and they can't pay bonuses and awards to people unless they at least consider the conduct of that individual and whether or not that individual is current on his taxes. We require a certain amount of reporting from the IRS, and we require them to tell us how much official time is being used on union activities.

We also have language in there of this new, revised regulation that they have put forward regarding the definition of what is an organization under 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, which was a rule that was promulgated based on the investigation that was taking place about the abuse of singling out individuals. In our opinion, the Treasury should wait until that investigation is conducted before any kind of new rule has been proposed. The rule was withdrawn after there were 150,000 comments, and a lot of those comments came from all sides of the political spectrum. We think there is plenty for the IRS to do in terms of time, in terms of energy, in terms of money before they spend that in trying to write a new rule. We also found out just recently that, while the IRS asks us to keep our records for 7 years, they couldn't keep their records for more than 7 months, so there is a provision in here that says they can't destroy any of their records if it is outside existing law.

Finally, I want to say something about the Affordable Care Act. This committee believes that the IRS should not have a role in implementing the individual mandate of the Affordable Care Act. The IRS, as I said, has betrayed the trust of the American people. There is not much trust in the IRS today. People don't trust the IRS with their taxes, and they are certainly not going to trust the IRS with their health care. At a time when the IRS hasn't demonstrated much ability to either self-correct or self-police, the bill says that they can't spend any money to implement the individual mandate of the Affordable Care Act and that they also can't transfer any money to fund it from the Department of Health and Human Services.

That is it in a nutshell, Mr. Chairman. I think this is a good bill. It takes the money that we have and makes some tough choices, sets the right priorities, and spends money in a wise and efficient way.

I want to thank all of the members of the subcommittee for the work that they have put in. I want to thank our staffs—both the majority and minority staffs—for the work that they have put in.

I want to say a special word of thanks to the ranking member, Mr. SERRANO, the gentleman from New York. His input has made this a better bill. Even though he thinks there should be more money and he doesn't agree with everything that is in the bill, he has been a great partner to work with in the spirit of cooperation and particularly in an effort to make sure that we return to regular order, where the appropriations bills are brought before this House, so I want to thank him for that.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses	312,400	308,734	175,000	-137,400	-133,734
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	---	---	120,000	+120,000	+120,000
Subtotal	312,400	308,734	295,000	-17,400	-13,734
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	2,725	2,725	---	-2,725	-2,725
Office of Inspector General	34,800	35,351	35,351	+551	---
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	156,375	157,419	158,000	+1,625	+581
Special Inspector General for TARP	34,923	34,234	34,234	-689	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	112,000	108,661	108,661	-3,339	---
Subtotal, Departmental Offices	653,223	647,124	631,246	-21,977	-15,878
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	-736,000	-950,000	-750,000	-14,000	+200,000
Total, Departmental Offices	-82,777	-302,876	-118,754	-35,977	+184,122
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	360,165	348,184	348,184	-11,981	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	99,000	96,000	96,000	-3,000	---
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	226,000	224,900	230,000	+4,000	+5,100
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS	604,388	368,208	557,430	-46,958	+189,222
Internal Revenue Service					
Taxpayer Services	2,122,554	2,317,633	2,130,000	+7,446	-187,633
Enforcement	5,022,178	5,133,988	4,950,000	-72,178	-183,988
Program integrity initiatives	---	237,838	---	---	-237,838
Subtotal	5,022,178	5,371,826	4,950,000	-72,178	-421,826
Operations Support	3,740,942	4,215,169	3,620,000	-120,942	-595,169
Program integrity initiatives	---	241,689	---	---	-241,689
Subtotal	3,740,942	4,456,858	3,620,000	-120,942	-836,858
Business Systems Modernization	312,938	330,210	250,000	-62,938	-80,210
General Provision	92,000	---	---	-92,000	---
Total, Internal Revenue Service	11,290,612	12,476,527	10,950,000	-340,612	-1,526,527
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury	11,895,000	12,844,735	11,507,430	-387,570	-1,337,305
Appropriations	(12,631,000)	(13,315,208)	(12,257,430)	(-373,570)	(-1,057,778)
Rescissions	(-736,000)	(-950,000)	(-750,000)	(-14,000)	(+200,000)
(Mandatory)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
(Discretionary)	(11,893,000)	(12,842,735)	(11,505,430)	(-387,570)	(-1,337,305)

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses	55,000	55,110	55,000	---	-110
Compensation of the President	---	450	---	---	-450
Sec. 624	(450)	---	(450)	---	(+450)
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses	12,700	12,700	12,700	---	---
White House Repair and Restoration	750	750	500	-250	-250
Subtotal	13,450	13,450	13,200	-250	-250
Council of Economic Advisers	4,184	4,192	3,765	-419	-427
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,600	12,621	12,600	---	-21
Office of Administration	112,726	111,441	111,000	-1,726	-441
Total, The White House	197,960	197,264	195,565	-2,395	-1,699
Office of Management and Budget	89,300	93,450	89,300	---	-4,150
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses	22,750	22,647	22,000	-750	-647
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	238,522	193,400	245,000	+6,478	+51,600
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	105,394	95,376	108,250	+2,856	+12,874
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy	366,666	311,423	375,250	+8,584	+63,827
Unanticipated Needs	800	1,000	---	-800	-1,000
Data-driven Innovation	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	8,000	20,000	9,000	+1,000	-11,000
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses	4,319	4,221	4,200	-119	-21
Operating Expenses	305	299	290	-15	-9
Subtotal	4,624	4,520	4,490	-134	-30
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	669,350	627,657	673,605	+4,255	+45,948
(Mandatory)	---	(450)	---	---	(-450)
(Discretionary)	(669,350)	(627,207)	(673,605)	(+4,255)	(+46,398)

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices	2,442	2,527	2,527	+85	---
Other salaries and expenses	72,625	74,967	74,937	+2,312	-30
Subtotal	75,067	77,494	77,464	+2,397	-30
Care of the Building and Grounds	11,158	11,640	11,640	+482	---
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	86,225	89,134	89,104	+2,879	-30
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	2,798	2,893	2,893	+95	---
Other salaries and expenses	29,600	30,212	30,192	+592	-20
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	32,398	33,105	33,085	+687	-20
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,916	1,981	1,981	+65	---
Other salaries and expenses	19,200	17,807	17,807	-1,393	---
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade	21,116	19,788	19,788	-1,328	---
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	388,664	412,000	412,000	+23,336	---
Other salaries and expenses	4,658,830	4,827,588	4,784,659	+125,829	-42,929
Subtotal	5,047,494	5,239,588	5,196,659	+149,165	-42,929
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	5,327	5,423	5,423	+96	---
Defender Services	1,044,394	1,053,158	1,044,394	---	-8,764
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	53,891	55,827	55,827	+1,936	---
Court Security	497,500	530,763	525,763	+28,263	-5,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	6,648,606	6,884,759	6,828,066	+179,460	-56,693
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses	81,200	84,399	82,824	+1,624	-1,575
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses	26,200	26,959	26,724	+524	-235
Judicial Retirement Funds					
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	---	143,600	---	---	-143,600
(Sec. 624)	(126,931)	---	(143,600)	(+16,669)	(+143,600)
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	16,200	16,894	16,556	+356	-338
Total, title III, the Judiciary	6,911,945	7,298,638	7,096,147	+184,202	-202,491
(Mandatory)	(395,820)	(563,001)	(419,401)	(+23,581)	(-143,600)
(Discretionary)	(6,516,125)	(6,735,637)	(6,676,746)	(+160,621)	(-58,891)

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	30,000	40,000	20,000	-10,000	-20,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia	23,800	14,900	10,000	-13,800	-4,900
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	232,812	255,819	234,400	+1,588	-21,419
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	49,890	49,890	49,890	---	---
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	226,484	232,568	228,500	+2,016	-4,068
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service	40,607	41,231	41,000	+393	-231
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority	14,000	16,000	---	-14,000	-16,000
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	1,800	1,900	1,900	+100	---
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions	500	565	550	+50	-15
Federal Payment for School Improvement	48,000	43,000	45,000	-3,000	+2,000
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard	375	435	375	---	-60
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Federal Payment for D.C. Commission on the Arts and Humanities Grants	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Total, Title IV, District of Columbia	673,268	702,308	636,615	-36,653	-65,693
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Administrative Conference of the United States	3,000	3,200	3,000	---	-200
Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation	150	---	---	-150	---
Consumer Product Safety Commission	118,000	123,000	118,000	---	-5,000
Election Assistance Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	10,000	10,000	---	-10,000	-10,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	339,844	375,380	322,748	-17,096	-52,632
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-339,844	-375,380	-322,748	+17,096	+52,632
Direct appropriation	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: Office of Inspector General (by transfer)	(34,568)	(34,568)	(34,568)	---	---
Federal Election Commission	65,791	67,500	67,500	+1,709	---
Federal Labor Relations Authority	25,500	25,548	25,500	---	-48
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses	298,000	293,000	293,000	-5,000	---
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-103,300	-100,000	-100,000	+3,300	---
Offsetting fee collections, telephone database	-15,000	-14,000	-14,000	+1,000	---
Direct appropriation	179,700	179,000	179,000	-700	---
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:					
Construction and acquisition of facilities	506,178	745,449	420,460	-85,718	-324,989
Repairs and alterations	1,076,823	1,256,738	965,817	-111,006	-290,921
New construction and repair	69,500	---	---	-69,500	---
Installment acquisition payments	109,000	---	---	-109,000	---
Rental of space	5,387,109	5,671,348	5,500,000	+112,891	-171,348

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Building operations	2,221,432	2,244,132	2,244,132	+22,700	---
Subtotal, Limitations on availability of revenue	9,370,042	9,917,667	9,130,409	-239,633	-787,258
Rental income to fund	-9,950,560	-9,917,667	-9,917,667	+32,893	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	-580,518	---	-787,258	-206,740	-787,258
Government-wide Policy	58,000	59,206	58,000	---	-1,206
Operating Expenses	63,466	61,049	61,049	-2,417	---
Office of Inspector General	65,000	66,978	65,000	---	-1,978
Electronic Government Fund	16,000	---	---	-16,000	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	3,550	3,344	1,672	-1,878	-1,672
Federal Citizen Services Fund	34,804	53,294	53,294	+18,490	---
Total, General Services Administration	-339,698	243,871	-548,243	-208,545	-792,114
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation	750	---	---	-750	---
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses	42,740	40,300	40,655	-2,085	+355
Limitation on administrative expenses	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board	45,085	42,645	43,000	-2,085	+355
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund	2,100	1,995	---	-2,100	-1,995
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	3,400	3,420	---	-3,400	-3,420
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L Udall Foundation	5,500	5,415	---	-5,500	-5,415
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses	370,000	360,000	360,000	-10,000	---
Reduction of debt	-18,000	-20,000	-20,000	-2,000	---
Subtotal	352,000	340,000	340,000	-12,000	---
Office of the Inspector General	4,130	4,130	4,130	---	---
Repairs and Restoration	8,000	7,600	7,600	-400	---
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program	4,500	5,000	5,000	+500	---
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	368,630	356,730	356,730	-11,900	---
National Credit Union Administration					
Community Development Revolving Loan Fund	1,200	1,071	2,000	+800	+929
Office of Government Ethics	15,325	15,420	15,420	+95	---
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses	95,757	96,039	95,910	+153	-129
Limitation on administrative expenses	118,578	118,425	118,425	-153	---
Office of Inspector General	4,684	4,384	4,384	-300	---
Limitation on administrative expenses	21,340	21,340	21,340	---	---
Govt Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	---	11,806,000	---	---	-11,806,000
(Sec. 624)	(11,404,000)	---	(11,806,000)	(+402,000)	(+11,806,000)
Govt Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	---	55,000	---	---	-55,000
(Sec. 624)	(53,000)	---	(55,000)	(+2,000)	(+55,000)
Payment to Civil Svc Retirement and Disability Fund	---	8,975,000	---	---	-8,975,000
(Sec. 624)	(9,178,000)	---	(8,975,000)	(-203,000)	(+8,975,000)
Total, Office of Personnel Management	240,359	21,076,188	240,059	-300	-20,836,129
Mandatory	---	(20,836,000)	---	---	(-20,836,000)
Discretionary	(240,359)	(240,188)	(240,059)	(-300)	(-129)

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL 2015 (H.R. 5016)
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Special Counsel	20,639	21,452	21,452	+813	---
Prior year balances	125	---	---	-125	---
Postal Regulatory Commission	14,152	15,283	14,152	---	-1,131
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board	3,100	8,008	4,500	+1,400	-3,508
Recovery and Accountability Transparency Board	20,000	20,000	15,000	-5,000	-5,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,350,000	1,700,000	1,400,000	+50,000	-300,000
SEC fees	-1,350,000	-1,700,000	-1,400,000	-50,000	+300,000
SEC Reserve Fund (rescission)	-25,000	---	---	+25,000	---
SEC Reserve Fund (limitation)	---	---	-70,000	-70,000	-70,000
Selective Service System	22,900	22,900	21,500	-1,400	-1,400
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	250,000	256,882	253,882	+3,882	-3,000
Entrepreneurial Development Programs	196,165	197,825	197,825	+1,660	---
Office of Inspector General	19,000	19,400	19,400	+400	---
Office of Advocacy	8,750	8,455	8,750	---	+295
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	4,600	2,500	2,500	-2,100	---
Guaranteed loans subsidy	107,000	45,000	45,000	-62,000	---
Administrative expenses	151,560	147,726	147,726	-3,834	---
Total, Business loans program account	263,160	195,226	195,226	-67,934	---
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses	191,900	32,222	186,858	-5,042	+154,636
Disaster relief category	---	154,636	---	---	-154,636
Total, Small Business Administration	928,975	864,646	861,941	-67,034	-2,705
United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	---	---	58,342	+58,342	+58,342
Advance appropriations	70,751	70,371	---	-70,751	-70,371
Office of Inspector General	241,468	243,883	243,000	+1,532	-883
Total, United States Postal Service	312,219	314,254	301,342	-10,877	-12,912
United States Tax Court	53,453	52,300	50,000	-3,453	-2,300
Total, title V, Independent Agencies	2,089,855	23,468,431	1,721,853	-368,002	-21,746,578
Appropriations	(2,044,104)	(23,243,424)	(1,721,853)	(-322,251)	(-21,521,571)
Rescissions	(-25,000)	---	---	(+25,000)	---
Disaster relief category	---	(154,636)	---	---	(-154,636)
Advances	(70,751)	(70,371)	---	(-70,751)	(-70,371)
(by transfer)	(34,568)	(34,568)	(34,568)	---	---
(Mandatory)	---	(20,836,000)	---	---	(-20,836,000)
(Discretionary)	(2,089,855)	(2,632,431)	(1,721,853)	(-368,002)	(-910,578)
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 624)	20,762,381	---	20,980,050	+217,669	+20,980,050
Mandatory appropriations	---	(20,980,050)	---	---	(-20,980,050)
Grand total	43,001,799	44,941,769	42,615,700	-386,099	-2,326,069
Appropriations	(43,692,048)	(45,666,762)	(43,365,700)	(-326,348)	(-2,301,062)
Rescissions	(-761,000)	(-950,000)	(-750,000)	(+11,000)	(+200,000)
Disaster relief category	---	(154,636)	---	---	(-154,636)
Advances	(70,751)	(70,371)	---	(-70,751)	(-70,371)
(by transfer)	(34,568)	(34,568)	(34,568)	---	---
Discretionary total	21,851,000	23,541,698	21,285,000	-566,000	-2,256,698

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am saddened to have to rise in opposition to this legislation today. As a long-time appropriator, I remember the days when we were always able to come together to determine the funding levels for our government in a bipartisan manner and with little partisan warfare. Unfortunately, this bill is not a product of those times.

I do not say this to blame Chairman CRENSHAW or Chairman ROGERS, as they have always listened to the concerns that our side has had and have tried to accommodate us when they could. Mr. CRENSHAW is a great working partner, and he knows that that famous line is really true in this case: it is not personal; it is about this issue. There are many things we have been able to agree on as a result, but they have also been forced to listen to a portion of their caucus that is not interested in the business of governing, and as a result, the good portions of this bill are overwhelmed by the problems that this legislation has.

Let me discuss just a few of the more serious shortfalls of this bill, starting with a seriously inadequate allocation. This subcommittee received an unacceptably low 302(b) allocation that is $566 million below last year's bill. Percentage wise, this is a cut of 2.6 percent, a level that no other subcommittee has been forced to take. The result is that there are several agencies in this bill that are not funded properly.

Primary among these is the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS is funded at $10.95 billion, a cut of $341 million below last year. This means the agency would operate at a level that is below sequestration—funding levels that were already grossly inadequate. I assume this is being done both as some sort of collective punishment of the Exempt Organizations unit for the problems associated with their scrutiny of liberal and conservative 501(c)(4) organizations, and as one final attempt to hinder the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. We already heard from the chairman that they don't think this committee should be involved with the Affordable Care Act. We keep forgetting that it was passed by both Houses, signed by the President and upheld by the Supreme Court. These actions are irresponsible, and they do more to hurt the American people than does the IRS. Rather than investing in further training to prevent the problems that happened previously or ensuring that we have the resources to go after tax cheats, the majority has chosen to play politics with the agency that brings in the vast majority of our Nation's revenue. Unfortunately, these funding levels will prevent the agency from collecting money from tax cheats, expand the tax gap, and increase our deficit. Talk about fiscal irresponsibility.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is also severely underfunded at a level of $1.4 billion. This is $300 million below the request and is simply insufficient to allow the agency to properly oversee Wall Street and protect investors, including many retirees who have 401(k) and pension plans that are invested in the marketplace. Both parties have created additional responsibilities for the SEC in recent years, but funding has not kept pace. If we keep asking the agency to do more with less, then we cannot be surprised if we experience another financial crisis.

There are numerous other cuts to the bill that are harmful as well, including the elimination of the Election Assistance Commission, cuts to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the General Services Administration, all of which have negative impacts on the operations of our Federal Government and private sector job growth. However, I believe that the biggest impediment to reaching compromise on this bill is the large number of partisan riders that have been added. Let me name just a few of the more excessive, all of which are major concerns to our side of the aisle.

There are riders preventing the IRS from implementing the Affordable Care Act and from reforming the 501(c)(4) regulations, which have caused so much confusion and abuse. There is a rider limiting Americans' ability to travel to Cuba on people-to-people visas.

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There is a rider preventing the SEC from requiring publicly-traded companies to disclose their campaign donations to their shareholders, even though there is no indication that the agency has plans to do so.

There is a rider that prevents the provision of abortion services in multistate health plans under the Affordable Care Act.

There are riders preventing the District of Columbia from using its own funds to provide legal abortion services to low-income women and to determine its own local criminal justice laws with regard to marijuana.

This is, by no means, an exhaustive list. The number of riders on this bill seems endless. I have no doubt that we will be asked to add even more to this list during debate on this bill.

Before we do that, I would point out that we have spent a lot of time this year discussing how to ensure a return to regular order in the appropriations process. I would suggest that it is extremely difficult to do so when the majority attempts to pack legislation with a laundry list of partisan priorities.

This is irresponsible governing, at best, and they make a mockery of one of this institution's most important functions, to fund the Federal Government.

When we choose politics over the needs of the American people, we should not be surprised when those same people become cynical about their elected representatives. The appropriations process is not and should not be the place to add every partisan priority that the other side cannot pass through the regular legislative process.

I feel confident that the American people would rather just have us get on with our jobs, instead of rehashing the same arguments over the Affordable Care Act, Dodd-Frank, and many other issues.

Our side will attempt to remedy some of these defects through the amendment process; although with the inadequate allocation, it will be difficult to do so. Unfortunately, as it is currently written, this is not a bill that I can support.

Before I finish, let me take a moment to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their hard work on this bill. They have all devoted many hours to creating this bill and report, and I know I speak for all the Members on our side when I say that we are grateful for the hard work that they have put into this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the full Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to support this bill. This is a good bill. It provides $21.3 billion to fund many, many important programs and services that help our government function and our economy grow.

For example, the bill includes $862 million for the Small Business Administration, to assist our small businesses—and we all know those small businesses are the backbone of our economy—to help them prosper.

It also includes $6.7 billion for our Federal courts, to ensure the faithful execution of our laws and the timely processing of Federal cases.

The bill also demonstrates a commitment to keeping poor-performing or misbehaving agencies and programs in check. It cuts funding for the IRS, as the chairman has said, by $341 million from last year, nearly 12 percent below the President's request.

This funding level will allow the agency to perform its core duties, but will require IRS management to streamline and make the very best use of its allocated dollars.

We have also included language that will help ensure that each and every dollar spent by the IRS is spent legally, responsibly, and appropriately. For instance, the bill prohibits funding for the production of inappropriate videos and conferences that many of us have seen on television and for employee bonuses or awards, unless their performance is considered.

The bill also prohibits funding for the IRS to implement the ObamaCare individual health care mandate on the

American people. In light of the chaotic and dysfunctional rollout of the Affordable Care Act, I don't see how, in good conscience, we can possibly allow the IRS to fine American citizens when many are just trying to comply with this flawed law.

Due to the past inappropriate actions by the IRS, we have also prohibited funding for certain activities to prevent a repeat of these abuses, including targeting individuals based on their political beliefs, determining the tax-exempt status of organizations under 501(c)(4), and several other provisions that will help preserve the First Amendment rights of all Americans.

The bill is designed to make sure the government works for the people, not against the people or our laws. Billwide, the bill includes stringent oversight, accountability, and transparency measures to make sure each and every agency toes the line.

This includes prohibitions on funding for the Executive Office of the President to prepare signing statements and executive orders that contradict existing law and a provision that will bring the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Office of Financial Research under the annual appropriations process, so we can have oversight for the American people, ensuring that these agencies will remain accountable to the taxpayer.

These actions fulfill our congressional duty to the American people, to act as faithful shepherds of Federal tax dollars, to force these agencies to respect our laws and our budgets, and to encourage a more streamlined, efficient Federal Government.

Now, I want to take a minute to thank Chairman CRENSHAW and Ranking Member SERRANO for their dedicated work on this bill. This is a tough bill to write.

In fact, this is the first time, Mr. Chairman, that the Financial Services bill has been brought to the floor, I think, since 2007, roughly; and so these gentlemen and the staff and members of their subcommittee—and gentleladies—have worked hard. They have worked together.

I know Mr. SERRANO is not perfectly happy with every provision in the bill. None of us are perfectly happy with it either.

However, we need to thank them for their hard work. We appreciate it very much—and the staff, of course, who labored mightily to bring this bill out.

This legislation, I think, reflects commonsense decisions to prioritize programs and services that are effective, efficient, and responsible with taxpayer dollars. I urge all the Members to support it.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to my colleague from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the full committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to the bill, which fails to prioritize the middle class, create jobs, and provide opportunity for every citizen to succeed, yet it contains a misguided political agenda, unworkable funding levels, and unnecessary riders that inhibit agencies' ability to crack down on special interest abuses.

For our economy to succeed, investors must have faith that regulators do their jobs, especially when we are still recovering from the economic harm caused by risky industry practice, yet this bill could put mom-and-pop investors and our entire economy at risk with inadequate funding authority for the SEC at $300 million below the request.

This is outrageous when you consider that the SEC's funding does not take a dime of U.S. taxpayer dollars or impact the deficit in any way because it is entirely fee-funded.

In the last fiscal year, due to budget constraints, the SEC examined only about 9 percent of registered investment advisers. The number of investment advisers has increased by 40 percent over the past decade, and assets under management have more than doubled, yet the SEC's funding has not kept up with the need.

It is clear this bill should do more to protect investors and ensure that industry does not resume practices that endanger Americans' hard-earned money.

This bill would cut the IRS budget by more than $340 million, to below fiscal year 2008 levels. These cuts would force the IRS to operate with 9,500 fewer staff.

The rate of response for taxpayers who call the IRS for assistance, which is currently a dismal 61 percent, would fall to less than 50 percent. Small business owners, taxpayers would waste their time on hold, instead of using that time to focus on strengthening their businesses and the economic security of their families or creating jobs. Disturbingly, these cuts would result in $2 billion in uncollected revenue compared to the request level.

While actions at the IRS warrant further oversight and reform, these cuts are excessive. The IRS should receive the resources it needs to train its workforce to uphold the highest standards, not cut it for the sake of making a political point.

These IRS cuts will only make it easier for tax cheats to go undetected and more difficult for law-abiding taxpayers to get assistance.

Other troublesome measures attempt to dictate local government decisions for Washington, D.C., and prohibit implementation of health reforms that have given millions of Americans affordable health coverage for the first time. It is also full of riders that unnecessarily involve women's health, needle exchanges, even a denial of funds for D.C. voting rights.

If Congress imposed these demands on any other area of the country, and particularly areas represented by some of my Republican friends, I expect many would yell from the rooftops that the Federal Government was imposing on your way of life and in your local decisions. These efforts are unfair to the citizens of Washington, D.C.

What frustrates me most is that my Republican friends know that government agencies cannot function at the levels they would impose, but would rather vote to slash funding even lower because it suits their political purposes. Our constituents deserve better than this cynical political exercise.

Vote ''no'' on this shameful bill that prioritizes special interests over the middle class.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), a valued member of the subcommittee.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Chairman, thanks to my chairman of this very important subcommittee for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf and even a friendly gesture to my friend from New York down there, who reminds me, from time to time, about the Yankee dominance in baseball. It is great to have his association on this committee.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee is aware of our Nation's fiscal situation, and we closely evaluated the budget requests for the diverse group of agencies funded in this bill. We held numerous hearings. We listened to the agencies about their priorities and needs. We challenged them with tough questions that reflect the realities of the choices we, as appropriators, have to make on a daily basis.

Using this information, Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee produced a bill that provides a little over $21 billion in total funding and sees to it that every agency funded under the bill can carry out its core functions.

Take, for example, our Federal courts which, because of this bill, will have the resources they need to ensure that our courtrooms are safe and justice is served; or the Small Business Administration, which will be able to make entrepreneurs' dreams become a reality, leading to new business, more jobs, thriving communities, and a 21st century economy with the funds that the agency receives through this legislation.

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Mr. Chairman, as Members of Congress, and especially as appropriators, we have an obligation to carefully steward each and every taxpayer dollar, and in this bill, transparency and accountability rule the day.

In this bill, the CFPB, an agency that has operated in the shadows with unfettered power and no accountability, is brought under the appropriations process. Agencies, Mr. Chairman, that have violated the public's trust and misused taxpayer dollars, such as the GSA and the IRS, they are held accountable. As an example, the IRS budget is returned to below fiscal 2008 levels, ensuring the agency does not have extra funding to target Americans based on their political beliefs without hampering the IRS' ability to enforce our Nation's tax laws.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Florida, Chairman CRENSHAW, and the subcommittee staff for producing a bill that is worthy of this Chamber's support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman mentioned baseball. I would like to remind folks that we are so committed and dedicated to our job that we are not watching the Home Run Derby right now.

With the way we treat Washington, D.C., you would think we were members of the city council. But I am going to shock everyone by actually yielding 2 minutes of time to the gentlewoman from Washington, D.C. (Ms. NORTON), who was elected by the folks from D.C.

Ms. NORTON. I thank my friend for yielding and for his work, and I thank my friends from Florida and from New York for their work on the D.C. portion and regret that two riders mar that portion of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, Congress disallows Federal money for abortions, but 17 States assert their local prerogative to do so in our Federal Republic, which treasures local autonomy above all.

Congress maintains that marijuana must be criminally penalized, but 18 States have taken State leadership to decriminalize marijuana. The administration's Statement of Administration Policy respects D.C.'s equal right to do what 18 States have already done, and so should this House.

The abortion ban deprives D.C.'s low-income women of the reproductive rights exercised by other American women. And the marijuana decriminalization law deprives African Americans in the District of equal rights under the law.

Yet Blacks and Whites use marijuana at the same rate, but 90 percent of those arrested for possession in D.C. are Black. A Black kid in America with a ''drug conviction'' has his life ruined.

Abusing pot is a bad idea, but penalizing it is worse.

D.C. puts fines collected from civil violations of its new law in a substance abuse prevention and treatment fund. A D.C. bill authorizes public education on marijuana use and abuse. That beats what most decriminalization jurisdictions have done.

The gentleman from Maryland, ANDY HARRIS, the sponsor of this bill, has suspended his own professed State devolution principles. This House should not follow him.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) for a colloquy.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to thank Chairman CRENSHAW and, indeed, Ranking Member SERRANO for their leadership and the hard work that they have dedicated to the subcommittee.

I would further like to thank the committee for including in the markup a language request I made during the programmatic request period. The policy I mentioned would preclude the agencies funded by this bill from hiring or contracting with outside organizations for the purpose of teaching the employees of those agencies how to support or defeat legislation being considered here in Congress.

I first learned of this practice when reviewing Senator TOM COBURN's annual Wastebook and found that NASA and other agencies had multimillion-dollar contracts out so that their employees could learn more about Congress and the legislative process.

Though I appreciate anyone's interest in Congress and the processes involved with conducting legislative business, I do not find this a prudent use of taxpayer money. So today I humbly request that, in any conference committee proceedings between the House and Senate, the chairman push to include such language in the government-wide provisions title of any final bill that would be voted upon by both Chambers rather than limiting this policy to those agencies funded directly by this bill.

It is important to me and to my constituents that Congress does not appropriate any money to Federal agencies so that those Federal agencies can use the money to pay outside organizations to teach agency personnel to support or defeat legislation before Congress or so that they may learn about the legislative process.

There are endless no-cost resources available on legislative process, committee memberships, budget outlays, and the like. My office has taken meetings with representatives from many agencies, and during those meetings, those agency representatives are free to ask about the legislative process. It should not take multimillion-dollar contracts and symposiums to achieve these ends.

Again, I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their work and their consideration of this request.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Well, I thank the gentleman for yielding and engaging in this colloquy. I also thank him for his leadership on this particular issue and for making great strides regarding the rooting out of government waste, fraud, and abuse. The committee did include the language in question, and we were happy to do so.

As the gentleman stated, this type of practice surely fits within the same realm of government propaganda which is barred by law. When the conference committee is selected and meets to discuss all spending programs and priorities, I will work to see the gentleman's request is considered appropriately and amongst all conferees.

So again, I thank the gentleman for his efforts. I look forward to working with him on this item and others.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time remains on both sides.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 16 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Florida has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Ranking SERRANO for providing me the opportunity to enter into a colloquy on the topic of cybersecurity, specifically, SEC disclosure guidance relating to cybersecurity risks and cyber incidents. This is an issue that is of critical importance not only to our national security, but also to our economic security, affecting every American consumer and investor.

It is no secret to anyone here that the challenges we face in the cyber realm are immense. Certainly, the news is rife with attacks, be it the massive Target breach of personal information by cyber criminals, Iran's reported denial-of-service attacks on U.S. banks, or the recently disclosed ongoing attacks on the hedge fund industry. The Center for Strategic and International Studies recently estimated that almost 1 percent of global income, or $445 billion, is lost each year to cyber crime and economic espionage. That is a stunning tally, yet such costs are rarely, if ever, reflected in financial statements.

Protecting intellectual property, trade secrets, and custom information must be a priority for government, corporations, and consumers. I know this is a concern of yours, and I hope it is of equal concern to the committee.

Institutional investors, consumers, private investors, and public pension funds need sufficient information to make informed decisions concerning a firm's cyber controls, just as Members of Congress and our staffs must have access to the best information possible to conduct proper oversight and make the best public policy decisions.

The committee rightfully points out that ''corporate disclosures are at the core of investor protection''; however, there are real questions about the disclosures that companies are making to their boards and shareholders regarding their vulnerabilities in cyberspace. While the SEC made some limited efforts in 2011 with cybersecurity, there is no finish line. So it is incumbent on all of us to continue evolving as the threat evolves.

In my current positions on the Armed Services and Intelligence Committees, I devote a significant amount of time to tackling this continuing problem. I remain extraordinarily concerned about the systematic and wholesale theft of corporate property for economic advantage.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SERRANO. I yield the gentleman an additional 15 seconds.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I firmly believe that we need to do more as a country to secure our Nation against the threat of cyber penetrations and attacks, and we must do more so that investors can have the very best information available when making their investment decisions.

I yield to the gentleman from New York for any comments he would have.

Mr. SERRANO. I thank the gentleman for bringing this issue to our attention.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. SERRANO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Cybersecurity is of critical importance to our national security and our economic security. I look forward to working with you as we move to conference to ensure that the SEC can effectively address cybersecurity issues.

I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Rhode Island to close.

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank you, Ranking SERRANO, for your continued interest in this issue. I look forward to working with you as we move to conference to ensure that the SEC has the tools necessary to update their cybersecurity disclosure guidance and that the SEC includes an update on cybersecurity disclosure guidance in the report to the committee.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) for a colloquy.

Mr. COHEN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise on the provision in this bill that would deny the D.C. Council the right to have a different policy on marijuana than they have had in the past.

I can understand politically the other side not wanting the people of D.C. to have Senators and Reps because the likelihood is they would be Democrats, but not to let them have self-rule smacks of colonialism, colonialism that is of another era, colonialism that is of the days of Jim Crow.

To not allow D.C. to have the right to pass their own laws and to have the same opportunity to have laboratories of democracy, as Louis Brandeis talked about, is wrong. What it will do is it will not stop teens from doing marijuana, but it will put more teens in jail with a scarlet letter and an expense and maybe prevent them from having the opportunity to get a scholarship, housing, and a job.

It is against the wrong side of history for them to stop D.C.'s Council from having the authority and for putting African Americans, who are disproportionately affected, in jail and ruining their lives. I object to what has been included and wish that they would reconsider.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to take a second in closing to say that Mr. COHEN's comments were very well taken. I think the mistake we make here is that we continue to add riders to this bill, and a lot of riders in the past had to do with Washington, D.C.

Now, as I have said on many occasions, for me, this is more than a legislative issue. It is a personal issue. I was born in Puerto Rico, raised in New York, and at times I haven't been pleased with the relationship and the way Puerto Rico has been treated by this Federal Government.

So I would just hope that, as we go along, people will continue, continue, continue to realize that the District of Columbia has its own folks, its own elected officials at the local level, and they should be able to conduct their own business.

Lastly, we do this because this country that we love so well and this country that I love so well and that we serve on a daily basis should not treat any segment of its citizens in a different way than it treats other people. I realize that we have a constitutional responsibility, but we don't have to misuse that responsibility.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Chairman CRENSHAW and this bill.

This bill is a first step toward holding the IRS accountable for its targeting of conservative tax-exempt applicants for their political beliefs.

The Oversight and Government Reform Committee is conducting a thorough investigation of the IRS targeting.

This investigation is ongoing. But from what we know so far, it is clear that the IRS is in serious need of reform.

We have found an agency that worked in fall 2010 to target conservative tax-exempt groups in wake of the President's campaign against the Supreme Court case, Citizens United.

We have found an agency that called these conservative groups "very dangerous" and put them through an unprecedented "multi-tier" review.

We have found an agency that coordinated with the Justice Department in October 2010 about the prosecution of tax-exempt groups for their political speech activities.

We have found an agency that sent a 1.1 million-page registry, including confidential taxpayer information, to the FBI.

We have found an agency that has been politicized by its excessive role in a highly partisan law, ObamaCare.

We have found an agency that mysteriously lost two years of e-mail records and an agency that cautions its employees about what they say in e-mail for fear of congressional oversight.

In short, we have found an agency that has become a arm of the Obama Administration rather than an independent administrator of federal tax law.

This bill takes the first steps toward making the IRS work for the American people.

This bill will ensure that the IRS will never again target tax-exempt applicants for their political beliefs.

This bill will prevent the IRS from finalizing a proposed rule that would make permanent in federal regulations its targeting of conservatives.

This bill will also cut back on the misuse of taxpayer dollars for inappropriate conferences and employee bonuses.

Most importantly, Mr. Chair, this bill will begin the long road toward restoring public trust and accountability in the Obama IRS.

I applaud Chairman CRENSHAW for his leadership and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chair, I speak today regarding section 131 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2015.

This section is a very important provision that requires the Treasury to report to Congress each month on the number of individuals who have failed to pay their Obamacare insurance premiums.

Earlier this year the House passed my bill, H.R. 3362, the Exchange Information Disclosure Act—which also sought basic information on the exchanges.

This should be easy.

What we're talking about today is basic transparency and accountability.

We are asking for information that any entity overseeing a health insurance operation should have at the tip of their fingers at all times.

If my friends on the other side of the aisle are so confident about health care reform, this will prove it's working as intended.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, each amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. No pro forma amendment shall be in order except that the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their respective designees, may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate. The Chair of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose. Amendments so printed shall be considered read.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5016

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business, $175,000,000: *Provided*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not to exceed $2,000,000 is for the Office of the Secretary/Deputy Secretary;

(2) not to exceed $2,000,000 is for the Office of Legislative Affairs;

(3) not to exceed $200,000 is for official reception and representation expenses;

(4) not to exceed $258,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

(5) up to $21,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016.

□ 2000

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,750,000)''.

Page 152, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,750,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the young chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW) for not only his great work that he has done on this bill but also presenting this bill before the Rules Committee along with the gentleman, Mr. SERRANO, who not only ably spoke about their bill but defended its process and the attempt that they are trying to make today to pass this into law.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment will reduce Department of the Treasury funding for salaries and expenses of departmental offices by 1 percent. This $1.75 million cut will not only reasonably save the government much-needed funds but will also send a clear signal to the Treasury Department that they must take seriously their oversight responsibilities over the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, known as the OCC.

I have been engaged in a process on behalf of a constituent of mine for a number of years, and I am here finally on the floor today as a result of frustration and what I think is an outright lack of effectively doing their job in the OCC.

Beginning in 2007, the OCC opened an action against T Bank, NA, with regard to their relationship with a payment processor, specifically investigating the bank's CEO, a gentleman from Dallas, Texas, Patrick Adams. The investigation culminated in a trial before an administrative law judge. That administrative law judge was picked specifically by the OCC as the administrative judge.

On November 8, 2012, the judge recommended that all charges brought by the Comptroller of the Currency against Mr. Adams be dismissed on November 8, 2012. Most disturbing is that the Comptroller has refused to render a decision, leaving Mr. Adams all this time in legal limbo.

12 CFR 109.40 clearly states the Comptroller ''shall render a final decision within 90 days after notification of the parties that the case has been submitted for final decision.''

Despite being required by law, the Comptroller has refused to render a final decision 15 months after the official submission by the administrative judge. Instead, the Comptroller has extended the 90-day period four times, most recently in May of this year. The Code of Federal Regulations provides no avenue for the Comptroller to extend such a decision.

I believe this delay represents a significant deficiency in the operations of an agency under the purview of the Treasury Department. Mr. Chairman, I will tell you that I have tried to work tirelessly through this problem with the gentleman from Dallas, Texas, my constituent, and it is the Federal Government, through the OCC, who refuses to abide by a decision made by an administrative judge that they chose and has waited 15 months, holding this gentleman in limbo at a time of his life when he has spent millions of dollars to protect himself against the Federal Government, and the administrative judge ruled against the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, it is time that the OCC do their job. And since they are not, I am here on the floor today, and I am asking Members of this body to take the action that is necessary, regular, and, I consider, reasonable. So I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would yield, at this time, to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW), the subcommittee chair.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just want to thank him for bringing this to our attention and let him know that I am happy to support this amendment.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the gentleman. And, Mr. Chairman, I want you to know that I would appreciate not only his help, but also the help of the inspector general of the Treasury Department, who has been advised of this circumstance, and we are waiting for their final decision. Even though it is 15 months late, I believe we should move forward and take the $1.7 million away from an agency that does not live within the law.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, departmental salaries and expenses of Treasury have already been cut by $17.4 million this year as compared to last year. That includes the departmental offices account. That means that this portion of the bill is 4.4 percent below what the administration requested.

Mr. Chairman, there is no need to cut it any further. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to safeguard the financial system against illicit use and to combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats, $120,000,000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading: (1) not to exceed $28,000,000 is available for administrative expenses; and (2) $15,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balances of prior year appropriations made available for terrorism and financial intelligence activities under the heading ''Department of the Treasury—Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses'' shall be transferred to, and merged with, this account.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $5,000,000).''

Page 4, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(decreased by $5,000,000).''

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague from Florida and the gentleman from New York for consideration of this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, budgets are about choices. We have a choice to make here that is an interesting one, and I wanted to point it out in the form of presenting this amendment.

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence is one of the most important functions of the Treasury Department. Economic and trade sanctions are issued and enforced by the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, and they protect the financial system from criminal and illicit activities and counteract national security threats from drug lords, terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, proliferators, and rogue nations, among others.

In addition to that, this office provides vital analysis with regard to foreign intelligence and counterintelligence across all elements of the national security community. I think it is fair to say that this office has done excellent work in connection with the Iran Sanctions Act, which is an act within the jurisdiction of my committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The committee involved here directs the Department of the Treasury to post online and disseminate publicly those companies that are not compliant with the Iran Sanctions Act as well as any foreign entities doing business with the Iran Revolutionary Guard Corps. In addition to that, this office has done excellent work with regard to cutting back on the threat of genocide in Sudan, South Sudan, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Despite the essential functioning of this office for the purpose of our carrying out American foreign policy, this office has a budget of only $120 million for the entire year. I contrast that with the budget being proposed of $158 million for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

In short, we are spending, or proposing to spend, $38 million more for the Treasury inspector general to inspect the IRS than we are proposing to spend for the Treasury to carry out its essential functions of economic trade and trade sanctions. These functions basically make our troops safe and keep America safe. Without the economic sanctions that we imposed against Iran, we might see American troops fighting today in the Middle East. It is essential and important that these functions be carried out without being curtailed for a lack of money.

I don't suggest that we equalize these two accounts, although I think a good argument could be made to do that. Rather, I suggest that we reduce the disparity between these two accounts by adding $5 million to allow the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to carry out its essential functions for U.S. foreign policy and reduce the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration budget by a corresponding $5 million.

Again, budgets are about choices. I think that our national security is our number one priority, and I think that whatever may be that is being done by the Treasury inspector general to investigate the IRS, it can wait as long as that money is needed to keep America safe.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment because the bill strongly supports the Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and actually provides $14 million above the request, and that is to make sure there are robust and forceful sanction programs. This bill also supports the TIGTA. It provides $581,000 above the request to ensure that the inspector general can keep a careful and close eye on the IRS activities.

So I appreciate the gentleman's support for the TFI, but it cannot come at the expense of the IRS watchdog. Everyone knows what has been happening with the IRS, and we need a strong IG to oversee the IRS. They are doing good and much-needed oversight, and the bill already provides Treasury's financial intelligence programs with a significant increase.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would encourage my colleagues to vote ''no'' on the amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $35,351,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; and of which not to exceed $1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; $158,000,000, of which $5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016; of which not to exceed $500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed $1,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POSEY

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 21, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $1,000,000)''.

Page 10, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $1,000,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank Chairman CRENSHAW for his help on this amendment and for his support on this issue of critical importance to the Florida financial industry.

My amendment transfers $1 million from the Internal Revenue Service enforcement division to the IRS office of the inspector general. It is my intent that this money be used to study the impact of IRS nonresident alien bank account reporting and requirements on the United States economy.

The IRS has issued a final regulation requiring all banks in the United States to report to the IRS the amount of interest paid to nonresident alien individual depositors. Now these are people who are not taxpayers, and they do not owe us taxes.

These payments are not subject to U.S. taxes, so these reports do not collect a single penny of additional revenue. This regulation also reverses a 90-year policy that the interest earned by foreign depositors in American banks would not be taxed or reported.

□ 2015

When the IRS first proposed this regulation in 2001, a bipartisan coalition of more than 100 Members of Congress opposed it. The IRS eventually withdrew the crazy proposal.

In 2011, the entire Florida delegation signed a letter to the Internal Revenue Service expressing concern with the economic impact of this policy, and I thank my colleague, DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for taking the lead on that initiative.

On July 25, 2012, the House passed my amendment to H.R. 4078, the Red Tape Reduction and Small Business Job Creation Act, which would have prevented the IRS from enforcing the IRS nonresident alien reporting requirement. The amendment was passed with bipartisan support, but the Senate failed to take up the bill.

The IRS regulation places United States banks at a global disadvantage relative to foreign banks that lack such reporting requirements. Furthermore, United States banks hold $500 billion in nonresident alien bank accounts.

Millions of dollars have already been withdrawn by foreign depositors, and it only promises to get worse. Because every dollar in bank deposits generates nearly $9 in lending, these withdrawals will reduce the amount of credit available to individual and commercial borrowers, hurting the United States' economy at a time when we need to be recovering, not suffering worse.

A similar IRS program imposes a requirement on foreign financial institutions to report information on accounts held by Americans overseas. This has already resulted in foreign banks canceling banking services to U.S. citizens to avoid compliance costs.

For these reasons, I ask that the money transferred to the IRS inspector general be used to conduct an economic impact study of these policies, including an analysis of the effect on capital levels, capital flight, safety and soundness, and changes to public confidence in depository financial institutions, something Treasury is arguably required to do already under current law, but has refused to do.

I include a letter of support from the Credit Union National Association and the World Council of Credit Unions to be entered into the RECORD.

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., AND WORLD COUNCIL OF CREDIT UNIONS, INC.,

July 14, 2014.

Hon. BILL POSEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE POSEY: On behalf of the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) and the World Council of Credit Unions (World Council), we are writing to thank you for your efforts to address the difficulties and compliance costs associated with the newly-implemented Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). CUNA is the largest credit union advocacy organization in the United States, representing America's state and federally chartered credit unions and their 99 million members. World Council is the leading trade association and development organization for the international credit union movement. Worldwide, there are nearly 56,000 cooperatively owned credit unions in 101 countries with approximately $1.7 trillion in total assets and 200 million credit union members.

FATCA is designed to create a tax information reporting and withholding system for certain payments that are made to financial institutions and other entities. The FATCA statute passed by Congress in 2010 requires foreign financial institutions to register with the IRS and detect taxable account activity by U.S. citizens in foreign countries; these requirements are making it difficult for U.S. citizens living overseas, including American credit union members, to maintain access to financial services in the countries where they live. The Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) FATCA regulation also requires U.S.-based financial institutions, including U.S. credit unions, to conduct due diligence and tax withholding on international funds transfers even though the FATCA statute passed by Congress made no mention of U.S.-based credit unions or banks.

CUNA and the World Council support the amendment you intend to offer to HR. 5016, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act of 2015. Your amendment would transfer $1 million in finding for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) enforcement division and instead provide $1 million to the IRS Inspector General's office to conduct an economic impact study of FATCA. We believe this study is necessary given the complexity of implementing FATCA, the complex rulemaking that has taken place, and the myriad unintended consequences of the law on U.S. financial institutions and U.S. citizens living abroad.

We appreciate all of your work to ensure that credit unions remain focused on their mission of serving their members rather than spending precious time and resources complying with unduly burdensome regulations.

On behalf of America's credit unions and around the globe, thank you for offering this amendment. We look forward to its consideration and enactment.

Sincerely,

BILL HAMPEL,
President & CEO, Credit Union National Association, Inc.

BRIAN BRANCH,
President & CEO, World Council of Credit Unions, Inc.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POSEY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the gentleman from Florida working with the committee on this amendment. We are glad to accept it.

Recently, the IRS began enforcement of this new regulation requiring U.S. banks to report the amount of interest earned on deposits made by nonresident aliens, and this new regulation is detrimental to Florida's economy and the U.S. economy as a whole because it weakens the competitiveness of the U.S. financial institutions and forces foreign capital to flee our country.

The regulation burdens U.S. financial firms with additional paperwork and has the unintended consequence of causing many of these foreign depositors to take their business and capital elsewhere, so hundreds of billions of dollars will flee the economy.

That will impede small business lending and affect local communities. Both Congress and the administration will benefit from a fuller understanding of how the regulation affects banks, their clientele, and all of the communities, so I urge a ''yes'' vote in support of this amendment.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I urge opposition to this amendment. The IRS has already been cut overall by $341 million from last year's funding level. This will prevent the IRS from going after tax cheats and helping those who are attempting to obey the law.

The Taxpayer Advocate has even said that insufficient funding of the IRS is one of the most serious problems facing taxpayers. This underfunding will force the IRS to operate with 9,500 fewer staff, which means that less than 50 percent of taxpayers who reach out to the IRS for assistance on the telephone help line will be able to get it, while waiting times for those who do get answers will rise to 35 minutes or longer.

As many as 24 million taxpayers would be unable to reach the IRS for assistance. That is unacceptable.

The cuts in this bill will also result in $2 billion in uncollected revenue compared to what could have been collected at the requested level, thereby increasing the deficit by that amount.

Take as contrast funding at more than $1.6 million above last year's level and over half a million more than was requested. I am not sure what they have done to deserve an increase that they didn't even ask for.

During our hearing, it became clear that the IG didn't fairly represent the findings of its own investigator. Its lead investigator reviewed 5,500 emails and concluded that there was no indication of political motivation, yet the IG failed to mention that until months later after his order was released, and you will certainly not hear Republicans mention it now.

So I am not sure what they are trying to reward, but it certainly is not good work. I oppose this amendment and urge that everyone else do so as well.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

This legislation would not be necessary if the IRS or the Treasury had already done what was required by law. When you promulgate a rule that has over a $100 million impact on the private sector, you are supposed to do a cost-benefit analysis, and they refused to do it in this case.

They took the position that, well, it doesn't cost that much money just to fill out a little form and try and rat out foreign bank depositors here.

The reality is studies show it clearly will have a multibillion-dollar impact.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–343), $34,234,000.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed $7,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $108,661,000, of which not to exceed $34,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $200,000)''.

Page 9, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $100,000)''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman and the ranking member of this Appropriations Committee for their hard work and working together, Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. SERRANO. These are important matters, and I thank them for the opportunity to present this amendment.

My amendment is a simple theory, but a very important one. This amendment provides $100,000 to the IRS taxpayer services account to assist parents who have lost dependent children during the tax year with assistance in filing income taxes and supports one-stop IRS tax preparation support for parents of deceased dependent children whose child's SS number has been stolen and used by identity thieves to steal tax refunds.

I am the founder and cochair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, and in many instances, we find in our work the issues of giving children incentives and worrying about children's health, but this is a very devastating posture for parents to be in.

At a hearing held by Chairman SAM JOHNSON on the Ways and Means Committee, a hearing on Social Security death records dated February 2, 2012, and I will read—the testimony of the statement said:

> We will hear the heartbreaking story of one family whose 4-year-old daughter had her identity stolen shortly after she passed away. Only when their tax return was rejected by the IRS did they learn that an identity thief had already filed a return claiming their child as a dependent.

In an article regarding this terrible tragedy, it indicates that this little girl had fought for 33 months to fight brain cancer. The parents were overwhelmed with grief and medical bills. The mourning parents decided to file for a tax extension to get their paperwork in order, but within 24 hours of filing in October, the family's return was rejected. Someone had already fraudulently claimed their daughter's Social Security number.

My colleagues, I would ask that this amendment be considered because in actuality it deals with this very question; it provides more resources to address the question of protecting identity and the identity theft that occurs.

My amendment, as I indicated, increases it by $100,000. As parents and grandparents, most of us may not know the pain these parents are feeling, but we can do something to make a necessary obligation easier for them to fulfill.

The IRS operates a 1–800 help line and provides tax assistance at no charge to tens of thousands of families who prepare their own taxes. The funds provided in this bill are intended to be used to allow training to assist the IRS to do a better job of meeting the needs of parents who have lost a dependent child during the tax year or prior to their filing of taxes.

Just put ourselves in the shoes of this family whose little 4-year-old fought for 33 months and in their distress, with all of these overwhelming bills, to come and find this dastardly act of someone stealing the child's ID.

This amendment would address these cases where the Social Security number of a recently deceased child is stolen and is used by thieves to claim tax funds that should have gone to the family.

Identity theft is a terrible crime that violates the privacy of victims. All of us, no matter what committees we are involved in, in the Judiciary Committee which I sit on, Homeland Security, we are grappling with the issues of privacy and identity theft.

How many of us have had the impact of such, but it has not been as devastating, I would imagine, as the identity theft of your deceased child.

The crime first came to the attention of several House committees in 2011. As I made note of, SAM JOHNSON, the chairman of the Social Security Subcommittee on the Ways and Means Committee, had this issue in 2012.

They only need a Social Security number, a date of birth, and name of the child. This information would be found on medical records, school records, or other forms completed by parents in the course of registering a child for various activities.

This is a crime. This is a shame. My amendment would give some comfort to help the IRS to help these parents. I ask my colleagues to approve this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WEBER of Texas). The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the intent of the gentlewoman's amendment. I have great sympathy for the situation that the family found itself in, but I have to remind my colleagues that the bill already cuts FinCEN by $3.3 million compared to 2014, and our bill increases taxpayer services by $7.5 million.

So I wish the IRS could do a better job of dealing with taxpayer services. That is one of the areas that they really need to get a handle on because there are too many stories like the one she just told, but FinCEN does good work.

They work with industry to detect and discourage and apprehend money launderers, so I don't think we should cut them any further. As I pointed out, we have increased the funding for taxpayer services, and so for that reason, I have to oppose the gentlewoman's amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me say to my colleagues, I don't think there is much more that I can say than repeat the story of the 33-month fight by their little girl.

It is $100,000 that we are asking to help these parents who are desperate and mourning. I ask my colleagues to step a moment in the shoes of those mourning parents, to help avoid the identity theft that comes from a child because a child is dead and they have a Social Security number.

So I ask my colleagues, again, to support the Jackson Lee amendment. I ask both sides of the aisle to consider the pain of parents who experience this.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2030

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say one final thing. In terms of taxpayer services, this bill already provides $2.1 billion for taxpayer services. As I point out, that is an increase over last year. We have already cut FinCEN by $3.3 million.

So, for that reason, Mr. Chairman, I would urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Page 5, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $3,339,000)".
> Page 67, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $3,339,000)".
> Page 68, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,669,500)".
> Page 68, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,669,500)".
> Page 71, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,669,500)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Massachusetts and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman and ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would increase the funding provided to the Treasury Department's Office of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, also known as FinCEN, by $3.339 million so that it remains at its current level of $112 million.

This amendment would offset this necessary increase through corresponding decreases in the funding provided for the repairs and alterations and the rental of space accounts within the General Services Administration.

If adopted, the amendment would have no effect on budget authority and would reduce outlays by $1 million.

As cochair of the bipartisan Task Force on Antiterrorism and Proliferation Financing, I have worked closely with our cochair, ED ROYCE, the gentleman from California, and with FinCEN, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, to help strengthen our national antiterrorist finance strategy, and I realize the increased need to be able to quickly and efficiently track and stop the flow of funds to terrorist groups in doing this important work.

Through the task force, we have witnessed the critical and important work that the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network engages in. The skilled staff at FinCEN works tirelessly every day to track and stop the flow of elicit funds that would otherwise be used to aid terrorism in order to safeguard our financial system from evolving money laundering and mounting national security threats. We all know very well the risks presented by Hezbollah in Syria, al Qaeda in Yemen, ISIS in Iraq, and Boko Haram in Nigeria.

By sharing financial intelligence with law enforcement, private industry, and its foreign counterparts, FinCEN supports financial crime investigations throughout the world. Congress has taken significant steps towards utilizing terrorist financing as a viable intelligence tool, as well as disrupting the financing of terrorist activities. Nevertheless, terrorists' proven ability to move money through innovative means necessitates continued progress in this critical counterterrorism area.

As the chairman pointed out, FinCEN does incredibly important work. Most recently, FinCEN has played an instrumental role on the ground in Ukraine in support of international efforts to recover billions of dollars in missing Ukrainian funds that were misappropriated by former Ukrainian Government officials, including former President Viktor Yanukovych.

With today's increasingly complex and rapidly evolving terrorist networks, we cannot risk our national security by reducing funding for this important department.

I appreciate the chairman's challenges and the ranking member's challenges in trying to balance priorities within this bill, and I respect both of those gentlemen, but I do urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this amendment in order to make sure that the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is properly funded. The balance here is funding for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network versus a reduction in the repairs and alterations account and the rental space account for the General Services Administration. I think that we recognize where the real priorities of this Congress should be. This is not what the chairman mentioned in his opening remarks. This is not nonessential funding. This is not wasteful funding. This is very important funding with respect to the national security of our country.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYNCH. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I just want to thank you for bringing this to our attention and am pleased to support the amendment.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $750,000,000 are rescinded.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, $348,184,000; of which not to exceed $4,210,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, is for information systems modernization initiatives; and of which $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, $165,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101–380.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, $96,000,000; of which not to exceed $6,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed $50,000 for cooperative research and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2015 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed $20,000,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

To carry out the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvements Act of 1994 (subtitle A of title I of Public Law 103–325), including services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for EX-3, $230,000,000. Of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not less than $177,000,000 is available until September 30, 2016, for financial assistance and technical assistance under sections 108(a)(1)(A) and 108(a)(1)(B), respectively, of Public Law 103-325, of which up to $3,102,500 may be used for the cost of direct loans: *Provided*, That the cost of direct loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $25,000,000;

(2) not less than $15,000,000 is available until September 30, 2016, for financial assistance, technical assistance, training and outreach programs, designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaskan Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations and other suitable providers;

(3) not less than $18,000,000 is available until September 30, 2016, for the Bank Enterprise Award program; and

(4) up to $20,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses, of which up to $300,000 for the administrative expenses of a direct loan program.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $500,000)".

Page 9, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to again thank the chairman and ranking member of the subcommittee for the work that they are doing on H.R. 5016.

I want to indicate that I think this is an important amendment, as was the previous one. It increased funding by $500,000 to the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program for people receiving financial assistance and for the responsibilities that this very important subagency has.

Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions Fund program administers the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, the CDFI. Through its various programs, the CDFI Fund enables locally-based organizations to further goals such as: economic development—job creation, business development, and commercial real estate development; affordable housing—housing development and homeownership; and community development financial services—provision of basic banking services to underserved communities and financial literacy training.

The good news, Mr. Chairman, is that this spreads across the Nation, regardless of whether you are an urban center or whether you are a rural center, in particular, through these programs, direct investment in supporting and training financial institutions that provide loans, investment financial services, and technical assistance to underserved populations and communities.

Basically, it is a yes rather than a stop sign to job creation beyond the borders of the urban community and into our rural communities as well. From the perspective of Texas, this is a good thing because it emphasizes overall investment and development.

It also is good for Native Americans through its Native initiative by taking action to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, and training to Native CDFIs and other Native entities proposing to become or create Native CDFIs.

I am very glad for the support that has been given by this committee for this particular fund. I believe that the Jackson Lee amendment, with the addition of the amount of $500,000, will again help expand the opportunity for there to be increased investment.

Let me make this final point. The loss of wealth in rural communities that are creating hardships should not be forgotten where a substantial portion of their wealth, like urban dwellers, was in their homes. This restores and continues to restore opportunities to develop wealth among our individual families and communities. I ask that the Jackson Lee amendment be supported.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I just want you to know that we have no objection to your amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentleman very much.

With that, Mr. Chairman, let me thank the members of this committee.

As I indicated, this will be a good amendment to help the people of this great Nation continue their restoration of wealth and economic development. I ask for support of the Jackson Lee amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAXPAYER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, the operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, $2,130,000,000, of which not less than $5,600,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, of which not less than $10,000,000 shall be available for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, and of which not less than $12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, shall be available for a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance matching grants program for tax return preparation assistance.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROSKAM

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 10, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $10,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Illinois and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a great deal of discussion today on the floor about the activity of the IRS, and these stories have been known to us. We have had a great deal of testimony—hours and hours and hours of testimony—in the Ways and Means Committee overseen by Chairman CAMP.

What we know is this: that the IRS has grossly overstepped its bounds in asking questions of groups filing for tax-exempt status that go so far as to ask about the content of an organization's prayers.

Now, think about this, Mr. Chairman. The First Amendment to the Constitution has as its first freedom our freedom of religion in this country, and what have we seen? We have seen the Internal Revenue Service reach its long arm into different tax-exempt organizations and have made inquiries about what is happening as it relates to prayers.

Here is an example, Mr. Chairman, that I have. This is a document, official document from the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, et cetera, et cetera, to the Coalition for Life of Iowa. Under Penalties of Perjury, on page 2, Mr. Chairman, of this official document from the Internal Revenue Service, the IRS asked this in writing:

Please explain in detail the activities at these prayer meetings. Also, provide the percentage of your time with organizations spent on prayer groups as compared with other activities of the organization.

Mr. Chairman, are you kidding me?

The Internal Revenue Service is using its power and its influence to try and intimidate organizations, organizations that have as their base the faith that they freely wish to extend and they wish to communicate. Some lists were lists of questions that the IRS was so onerous that they asked for list after list after list.

Here is another one. They went after a group and they said, well, tell us all about whether each person, board member, officer, key employee, or member of their family, has, was, or plans to be a candidate for public office.

Now, of all the ridiculous inquiries. Do you know what that tells me? It tells me, Mr. Chairman, the enforcement division of the IRS has too much money, that is what it tells me.

What I am trying to do with this amendment is to follow up on action that the House has already taken, and a House that took this action unanimously not long ago in February by passing a bill that I introduced, Protecting Taxpayers from Intrusive IRS Requests Act, that is now pending in the other body.

I am very simply trying to get the attention of the Internal Revenue Service, the attention of the employees, the attention of the Commissioner that is all to say that you don't have this kind of authority; and if you have got this kind of money to spend messing around with American groups and so forth, and as the Internal Revenue Service is now declaring itself to be the entity that decides who gets to participate in the public square and who doesn't get to participate in the public square, then they clearly have too much money.

□ 2045

Very simply, Mr. Chairman, here is what I am trying to do. I am trying to take money out of that enforcement fund, which excludes the exempt services, which has been up to their eyeballs in this whole mess, and direct it over to an area that can actually defend taxpayers.

I urge its consideration.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROSKAM. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am pleased to support his amendment.

Mr. ROSKAM. Reclaiming my time, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. The gentleman says that the IRS has too much money. I haven't done the math totally, but I think if we were to accept every amendment that will come up in the next couple of days against the IRS, we would not only reach zero on the budget for the IRS, we would probably go under and create a crisis that we don't know how to handle.

The enforcement account at IRS has already been cut by $72 million above last year and is more than $421 million below the President's request. The taxpayer service account is already funded above last year's level.

Given the lack of funding for the IRS, there should be no need to plus-up an account that has actually increased while the overall funding for the agency has decreased. That is just a simple statement to understand.

I understand the need to continue to attack the IRS under this belief that they went after just a certain kind of organization. They went after no one. They asked questions of both sides, both conservative groups and liberal groups. I guess we are not going to hear the end of it for the next couple of days. It might be 3 days of bashing the IRS.

So I urge opposition to the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, there is no need to attack the IRS if the IRS doesn't attack the American public. The IRS is the manipulator. The IRS is the entity that used this power of manipulation to ask this question:

Explain in detail the activities at your prayer meetings.

That is nothing that the IRS has anything to do with. That is nothing that they should have anything to do with.

And I am not for a second saying that we need to continue to go after the IRS until the IRS says, Here's all the emails, we've come clean, and so forth, but somehow the IRS being a victim here, I don't know. The IRS is no victim. The people that are being targeted unfairly are the victims. When they sought to assert their First Amendment right, Mr. Chairman, they are the victims.

I am not asking you to accept every amendment. I am just asking you to accept the Roskam amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $2,800,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like a few more dimes and nickles for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly program. The Tax Counseling for the Elderly program offers free tax help to individuals who are age 60 years old or older. I am not there yet, but I hope to be there one day.

Cooperative grant agreements are entered into between the IRS and eligible organizations to provide tax assistance to elderly taxpayers. The funds provided by the IRS are used by organizations to reimburse volunteers for their out-of-pocket expenses, including transportation, meals, and other expenses incurred by them in providing tax counseling assistance at locations convenient to the taxpayers.

This is very important because what we are saying here is that this money leverages volunteer help. There are tens of thousands of volunteers all around the country, including in my district in Orlando, that rely upon this funding to be able to provide the services that are needed by our elderly citizens.

One of the good things about my proposal here, Mr. Chairman, is that we are not taking this $2.8 million from any other account. Rather, there is a $2.13 billion account for taxpayer services, and this simply adds the carveout from that total for Tax Counseling for the Elderly.

Let's think about this. There are over 50 million seniors who qualify around the country for this program—that is one-quarter of our adult population—but the percentage of this account for taxpayer services, this $2 billion account, is not one-quarter for this program. It is not even 1 percent for this program. It is one-quarter of 1 percent of the total amount that we are allocating here for taxpayer services.

I modestly propose that we increase that amount from one-quarter of 1 percent to three-eighths of 1 percent.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRAYSON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I think tax counseling for the elderly is very important, and I am happy to accept your amendment.

Mr. GRAYSON. Reclaiming my time, I am happy to accept your acceptance of this amendment. I am very grateful to you, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, $4,950,000,000, of which not less than $60,257,000 shall be for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $2,000,000)".

Page 62, line 9, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from Tennessee and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I bring a very simple amendment. As the Clerk read, you saw it is just two lines.

Let's reduce another $2 million of that IRS enforcement account, and let's move this over to help another Federal agency do its job. Because we have had one agency that is making life difficult for taxpayers and business owners, now let's have an agency that is supposed to be doing their job. Let's make certain that they do it.

What we are doing is redirecting this million dollars over to the Consumer Product Safety Commission's budget for third-party testing relief to assist them in completing and meeting their statutory requirements.

What has happened, in August, 2011, Congress passed an amendment to the CPSC Improvement Act mandating that they identify ways to reduce the third-party testing burdens that are facing our American businesses. That was to reduce the burden.

After soliciting comments in November of 2011, CPSC staff identified 14 ways in which this could be done. In October of the following year, 2012, they approved eight of the 14 recommendations, suggesting ways that the Commission could move forward. However, as we stand here 2 years later after that period, I am sure few are surprised to hear that CPSC still has not followed through with this mandate. In fact, the only action taken thus far has been a single workshop held on April 3 to identify materials that may not require testing. In fact, the only action taken thus far on these approved recommendations has been to solicit comments from industry on three separate occasions and to hold one workshop. It is clear that the agency has placed the requirements of burden reduction on the industry, not on the bureaucrats at the CPSC.

It is important to note why Congress passed our CPSC amendment in the first place. Our current economic situation is indeed dire. It was then and continues to be. The American people depend immensely on our American businesses to provide jobs. Even more so, the American people are depending on us to help create the environment that will spur job growth.

The third-party testing burden hinders the ability of these companies to hire more employees and to expand their product lines. It hinders the ability of these businesses to grow the economy. It is detrimental to our workforce. Additionally, the testing hinders Americans who own small businesses, as they are the ones who are having to absorb these extra costs.

The Commission claims that these third-party testing regulations are paramount to our safety when, in fact, our domestic industries spend millions of dollars each and every year on unnecessary testing, including on materials known to never contain harmful chemicals.

Congress recognized this back in 2011. We took action. We expect the CPSC to follow through and to take the necessary actions. It has been 3 years since the mandate went into effect, and it is time that we encourage the CPSC to get their act together and move forward with the implementation on the mandate.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BLACKBURN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I want the gentlewoman to know that this is a very good amendment. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Reclaiming my time, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, for a minute there, I was almost convinced that they are not after the IRS, but they are even willing to give money to an agency they traditionally do not support just to get at the IRS.

The IRS has already been cut overall by $341 million from last year's funding level. This will prevent the IRS from going after tax cheats and helping those who are attempting to obey the law.

The Taxpayer Advocate has even said that insufficient funding of the IRS is one of the most serious problems facing taxpayers. This IRS needs more funding, not less.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is funded $5 million below last year's level, and we are supportive of remedying that in conference. However, we simply cannot support this offset.

It is my understanding that the sponsor of this amendment would like the money to be used for the CPSC to prescribe new or revised third-party testing regulations. Hearing a Republican offering an amendment to fund regulations makes it very tempting for me to support this amendment, since it is such a rare event.

It is also ironic in that there is another possible Republican amendment preventing the CPSC from even proceeding to review comments submitted by the public on another regulation.

These dueling amendments point out the obvious problem when Congress doesn't allow the proper process to proceed and instead cherry-picks where and when it wants to interfere. This is clearly just another attack on the IRS, and I oppose the amendment and hope all my colleagues will also do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, in the interest of time, I think it would be instructive to my colleague to realize what we are doing is saying the agency doesn't have the right to continue to cherry-pick. Fourteen suggestions 3 years ago; we have been waiting for 2 years. They have said eight were approved.

What we have is businesses who would like to expand the business, businesses that would like to bring American products to the American marketplace, and the third-party testing burden is placed on these businesses. The CPSC is not doing their job to create the right environment.

I would encourage everyone to support this amendment. Let's make certain that these agencies do their job and work with the industry to be certain that we create the environment for jobs growth to take place in this country.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 2100

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 178.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $353,000,000)''.

Page 152, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $353,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a simple but important amendment which will save taxpayer money and demand accountability for one of the Federal Government's most invasive and rogue agencies—the IRS.

This amendment reduces overall appropriations in the bill for the Internal Revenue Service by approximately 3 percent and brings funding for the IRS down to the FY 2007 appropriations. Current funding is between 2007 and 2008 levels. Additionally, my amendment still allows for more than $10.5 billion to go to the IRS. In this time during which we have over $7 trillion in debt and a deficit this year exceeding $500 billion, this is a modest reduction at best. Again, this amendment only makes a 3 percent reduction to bring the appropriations in line with the 2007 appropriations.

More directly than the financial condition of the country is the fact that this agency has shown contempt for the American taxpayer. It has ignored Congress and ignored subpoenas. It has stonewalled. It has destroyed evidence. It has lied. It has abused its powers and targeted honest Americans for exercising their political beliefs. The list of scandals and examples of mismanagement within the IRS seems to grow every day. This agency, which aggressively pursues American citizens it believes deserve extra scrutiny, must understand that the IRS is, first and foremost, accountable to the American people, not the other way around.

John Adams said that facts are stubborn things. In April, this body held former IRS Commissioner Lois Lerner in contempt of Congress for her role and testimony in relation to the IRS' targeting of conservative groups. Ms. Lerner acted with reckless disregard for the constitutional rights of United States citizens while working at the IRS, and she must be held accountable. The blatant disregard of basic liberties and the use of a government agency to harass, target, intimidate, and threaten lawful, honest citizens was the worst form of authoritarianism.

President Obama erroneously claimed that there isn't even a ''smidgen of corruption'' in the IRS targeting scandal, and yet a trail of emails proves otherwise. Further, Ms. Lerner is still refusing to testify on the grounds that she fears criminal prosecution. She should. She lied to Congress. She abused her position. She violated the rights of Americans. She tried to harm the electoral process and intimidate voters.

Getting the truth and demanding accountability from President Obama's IRS should not be too much to ask for. Yet officials in this administration continue to offer excuses and half-truths for what has developed into a disturbing trend of waste, fraud, and abuse. Tax information about the President's political opponents has been leaked, Americans were targeted for their political beliefs, and senior executives were given bonuses for their work. Waste and inefficiency have plagued the agency for years. The Treasury inspector general has reported the IRS has been wasting upwards of $15 billion a year—yes, that is 15 billion with a ''b''—more than $140 billion since 2003, due to its failure to comply with Federal law to curb improper payments.

Democrats and Republicans across the country have been demanding that Congress do something other than hold hearing after hearing about the problems at the IRS. This amendment does something that Congress has the complete power to do—it uses the power of the purse. As you know, we don't have a lot of other options, but we do know that the IRS scandal is one of the most serious scandals ever engaged in by any administration.

How can the American people trust the Federal Government to use their tax dollars efficiently when the agency tasked with collecting them squanders billions before they can even be appropriated?

This amendment simply brings IRS funding to the 2007 levels. The IRS must prove that it can be trusted with the hard-earned tax dollars of the American people before it asks Congress to increase its budget.

If you disapprove of the IRS' targeting of conservative groups for their political beliefs, then support my amendment. If you disapprove of the IRS' ignoring of congressional subpoenas, then support my amendment. If you disapprove of this agency's stonewalling of Congress, destroying evidence, and lying to the American people, then support my amendment.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their continued work on the committee.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, the good news is that the whole bill is not on the IRS, so, eventually, we will move on to something else, and we won't see any more of these attacks.

The IRS has already been cut overall by $341 million from last year's funding level. This will prevent the IRS from going after tax cheats—I know it is repetitious, but it is a fact—and from helping those who are attempting to obey the law. The Taxpayer Advocate has even said that the insufficient funding of the IRS is one of the most serious problems facing taxpayers.

This underfunding will force the IRS to operate with 9,500 fewer staff, which means that less than 50 percent of taxpayers who reach out to the IRS for assistance on the telephone help line will be able to get it, and the waiting times for those who do get answers will rise to 35 minutes or longer. As many as 24 million taxpayers will be unable to reach the IRS for assistance, and that is unacceptable. The cuts in this bill will also result in $2 billion in uncollected revenue compared to what could have been collected at the requested level, thereby increasing the deficit by that amount.

I think what is being missed here tonight with all of these amendments is that, yes, there is a concern on the other side—and there was a concern here also, and there still may be—in terms of what went on and what needs to be straightened out, but the answer is not to cut the IRS down to bare bones, because our next problem will be that the deficit will continue to grow because we won't be able to do the proper collecting of tax dollars in this country.

I oppose this amendment, and I urge that everyone else do so as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that this is a 3 percent reduction, and it brings it back to 2007 levels. The Treasury inspector general has reported that the IRS has been wasting upwards of $15 billion a year—more than $140 billion since 2003—due to its failure to comply with Federal law to curb improper payments.

I think what we could do is save taxpayers a lot more money if they just didn't call the IRS. This is a blatant disregard of basic civil liberties in the use of a government agency to harass, target, intimidate, and threaten lawful, honest citizens. We need to bring the IRS into compliance.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA OF MICHIGAN

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 7, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $788,111,800)''.

Page 152, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $788,111,800)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, my friend from New York was pointing out that, at some point, we are going to move on from the IRS, but I want to point out that this section is specifically about the enforcement of what the IRS has been doing.

Last year, we learned that the IRS has been targeting American taxpayers for their political beliefs for the last 4 or 5 years. During this period, a culture of shading the truth was fostered and developed by directors and administrators throughout the IRS. Now this culture within the IRS has grown to one of stonewalling, doubletalk, and mistrust.

It is up to Congress to use the power of the purse, Mr. Chairman, to rein in the IRS and force them to conduct their analysis in an unbiased manner. This is our constitutional tool. The IRS has proven itself to be unable to do so, which is why I am introducing this amendment that cuts more than $788 million from the IRS' budget. With the combined cuts in the underlying bill of $341 million, this will approximately cut the IRS' budget by 10 percent from its current funding levels. The underlying legislation takes a good step in the right direction, and many of the amendments, including the last one that was just adopted, are a step in the right direction, but I believe, unfortunately, that this doesn't go far enough.

We need to keep in mind that the IRS is one of the most feared agencies within the Federal Government—left, right or center. They can freeze bank accounts, garnish wages, and seize assets with a flick of a pen. Congress needs to utilize the power of the purse—our constitutional tool and responsibility, I might add—to send the IRS a message to put an end to this newfound ''business as usual.''

It is up to Congress to prevent the IRS from ever slipping back into its targeting practices. The best way to do that is to force them to consolidate their resources and prioritize. Congress, itself, has been forced to do this. Our own offices, Mr. Chairman, have been forced to do this over the last number of years, and there is no reason why the IRS cannot follow suit.

We cannot allow the IRS to be used as a political weapon because, as I had pointed out, it doesn't matter if an American's political views are left of the spectrum, right of the spectrum or somewhere in between. The IRS is one of the most powerful agencies that we have, and for them to be injected into this process as a political weapon is simply wrong. Political targeting is not the only example, however, and this is not the real problem I am trying to get at. I believe there is another problem, which is a tax on those who cannot defend themselves. Political targeting is only a part of the story.

The other one is, in 2012, a Taxpayer Advocate Service report found that 69 percent of individuals who claimed the adoption tax credit were audited by the IRS. Okay. That seems like a pretty aggressive move. Unfortunately, for the IRS, only 1.5 percent of the credits claimed were ever disallowed. The Taxpayer Advocate Service and the Government Accountability Office, the GAO, have both noted that the adoption credit claims represented less than one-tenth of 1 percent of all individual returns for the 2011 filing season. By comparison, the IRS spent approximately 3.5 percent of its total staff days on the initial reviews, correspondence, and audits of these adoption tax claims. Let me repeat that. One-tenth of 1 percent are the total claims, yet the IRS spends 3.5 percent of all of its staff days in pursuing these. This is not about tax cheats. This is about harassment. In essence, the IRS spent 35 times the number of work hours investigating adoptive parents compared to other tax filers.

West Michigan, which is the area I represent, is blessed to have one of the highest adoption rates in the entire Nation, hardworking families who want to bring another into their homes, someone who has been abused or neglected. They should not have to be burdened by the echoing footsteps of the taxman.

I am angry, Mr. Chairman. The American people are angry, and they should be. Clearly, the IRS has too much time on its hands and not enough focus. The recklessness with which the

IRS is acting by targeting Americans for their political views or as to whether they have adopted a child is simply wrong, and it must be stopped immediately.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, my early math tells me that, if the amendments that we just passed stick in conference, we have already cut $1.154 billion from enforcement. Those are the folks who are going to collect taxes from people who don't want to pay taxes.

I continue to make my comments—again, sounding repetitious—that there has to be a moment when this stops, when we realize that, yes, there are issues that have to be dealt with at the IRS. There have always been issues that have had to be dealt with at the IRS, but the idea of zeroing out this account and zeroing out the enforcement account just does not make any sense. I would hope that we would just pay attention to that and pay attention to the fact that, while we may have differences with an agency, we have never, ever in the years that I have been here seen anyone, any party or any group, go after a particular agency the way we have gone after the IRS, not only tonight, but in the last few months.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2115

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I am stunned that my amendment would be characterized as zeroing it out. In fact, my amendment provides $4.16 billion for IRS enforcement budget.

I want to know what employer would reward unacceptable behavior. I think we have the answer, Mr. Chairman, and that is my colleagues across the aisle.

This is a 19 percent cut to the enforcement budget, 10 percent cut overall. This brings us back to 2004–2005 levels and, in fact, this House approved a budget last year of $3.87 billion, so my amendment doesn't even bring us down as low as what had been passed by the House just last year.

I urge passage of my amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); the operations of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; $3,620,000,000, of which not to exceed $300,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for its major information technology investments, including the purpose and life-cycle stages of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the expected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2016, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $2,000,000)''.

Page 152, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $2,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Michigan and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, on Friday, June 13, the IRS admitted to Congress that it had destroyed 2 years of Lois Lerner's documents—documents at the very center of the IRS targeting individuals for their beliefs.

The IRS buried this fact on page 15 of a 27-page document, 4 months after political appointees in the Obama administration had been informed that the emails were destroyed.

When IRS Commissioner Koskinen came before the Ways and Means Committee earlier this year, he pledged transparency, stating, ''When I find out something, you will be the first to know.''

Well, we now know that is not true, as the IRS has misled Congress and obstructed our investigation for months. The IRS even went so far as promising the Ways and Means Committee that it would receive all Lerner documents in May, after knowing that thousands of Lerner emails were destroyed and they could not possibly fulfill our request. This is inexcusable.

Once the Ways and Means Committee learned of the destroyed emails, we asked that the IRS provide all information and documents related to the emails, as well as make IT employees available for interview. The IRS has refused this request and will not make IT employees available for interview.

I come to the floor today to reduce by $2 million the IRS' funds for the Office of the Commissioner and Office of Legislative Affairs, who recently have attempted to obstruct this investigation and who have misled Congress and the American people.

The Committee on Ways and Means will continue to pursue this investigation until we understand the full scope of the targeting and obtain all of the documents and interviews the committee has requested.

The American people have lost trust in the IRS, and a full accounting of the targeting and those responsible is necessary before the IRS can hope to rebuild that trust.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just want him to know that I rise in strong support of this amendment.

We have talked about the fact that the IRS has betrayed the trust of the American people, and if they are just going to circle the wagons, that is just going to raise more suspicion, so I urge adoption of this amendment.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY).

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Chairman, the Ways and Means Oversight Subcommittee, which I chair, launched this investigation about 2 years ago into the targeting of conservative organizations, and the IRS has continued to be evasive and obstructive. It is unacceptable.

We have kept pressure on, and cracks are now showing, illustrating a culture at this agency that tolerates and even encourages politically motivated activity.

Mr. Chairman, the IRS has lost credibility with the American people. Today, the American people view this agency as a tool of political intimidation and retribution, instead of an unbiased nonpolitical agency.

The American people demand truth and justice in this matter, and so do I. No American should live in fear of an administration willing to use the IRS to inflict pain on those who they do not agree with ideologically. This amendment will help solve some of that.

By reducing the commissioner and the Office of Legislative Affairs by $2 million, we will use the power of the purse to put them further on notice that they have to come clean on this. We will not stop until we get the answers.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is completely irresponsible and unnecessary.

My colleague may be angry at the Internal Revenue Service, but defunding the very entities that would supply the information he is requesting is not going to get him that information any faster. These offices actually have nothing to do with setting a policy with regard to email retention.

This amendment is simply another attempt to find a conspiracy where the Republican Party has been unable to find one previously.

At this point, the IRS has spent at least $14 million providing hundreds of thousands of pages of information to the committees of jurisdiction here, and, instead of providing them with more money to provide more information, the majority wants to cut the IRS further.

This is not a well-thought-out or responsible amendment, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it because it does exactly the opposite of what my colleague claims it would do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, Chairman CAMP's amendment simply seeks the truth. It seeks the truth about what the IRS knew, what they targeted, what they offered up—more importantly, simply to make available those on the staff who dealt with, supposedly, the loss of these emails.

The fact of the matter is no government should ever try to silence the voices of Americans who simply disagree with it. Chairman CAMP's investigation seeks the truth, to hold those accountable who violated the law, and to make sure this never happens again to any American, Republican, Democrat, any partisan stripe or independent thought.

We deserve the truth. This amendment gets to the truth, and it should be accepted by Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service's business systems modernization program, $250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017, for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including related Internal Revenue Service labor costs, and contractual costs associated with operations authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for CADE 2 and Modernized e-File information technology investments, including the purposes and life-cycle stages of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and the strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the expected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1–800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. None of the funds made available to the Internal Revenue Service by this Act may be used to make a video unless the Service-Wide Video Editorial Board determines in advance that making the video is appropriate, taking into account the cost, topic, tone, and purpose of the video.

SEC. 106. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer's former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 108. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 109. None of funds made available by this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be obligated or expended on conferences that do not adhere to the procedures, verification processes, documentation requirements, and policies issued by the Chief Financial Officer, Human Capital Office, and Agency-Wide Shared Services as a result of the recommendations in the report published on May 31, 2013, by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration entitled ''Review of the August 2010 Small Business/Self-Employed Division's Conference in Anaheim, California'' (Reference Number 2013-10-037).

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any individual to carry out any transfer of funds to the Internal Revenue Service under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152).

SEC. 111. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to implement or enforce section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 6055 of such Code, section 1502(c) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), or any amendments made by section 1502(b) of such Act.

SEC. 112. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be obligated or expended under any bonus, award, or recognition program that does not consider, with respect to determining whether an employee should receive such program funds, the conduct and Federal tax compliance of such employee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 113. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this title made available under the headings ''Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses'', ''Office of Inspector General'', ''Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program'', ''Financial Crimes Enforcement Network'', ''Bureau of the Fiscal Service'', ''Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau'' and ''Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account'' may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 116. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the $1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 117. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the ''Bureau of the Fiscal Service-Salaries and Expenses'' to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 118. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 119. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, individually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the explicit approval of the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 120. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2015 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015.

SEC. 121. Not to exceed $5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 122. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than 30 days following the submission of the annual budget submitted by the President: *Provided*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs account, Treasury Franchise Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: *Provided further*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include expenditures occurring in previous fiscal years for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 123. (a) Not later than 2 weeks after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;

(2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;

(3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;

(4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and

(5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Stability and the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 124. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Franchise Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Franchise Fund to each office, a detailed description of the services, a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated, and a description of the role customers have in governing in the Franchise Fund.

SEC. 125. (a) Section 155 of Public Law 111–203 is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''immediately''; and

(ii) by inserting ''as provided for in appropriations Acts'' after ''to the Office'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(2) In subsection (d), by striking the heading and inserting ''ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE.— ''.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2015.

SEC. 126. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to approve, license, facilitate, authorize, or otherwise allow, whether by general or specific license, travel-related or other transactions incident to non-academic educational exchanges described in section 515.565(b)(2) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 127. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a joint report not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act regarding travel pursuant to sections 515.560(a)(1), 515.560(c)(4)(i), and 515.561 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) Such report shall include, for each fiscal year beginning with 2007 under the aforementioned category of travel:

(1) number of travelers; average duration of stay for each trip;

(2) average amount of U.S. dollars spent per traveler;

(3) number of return trips per year; and

(4) total sum of U.S. dollars spent collectively in each fiscal year.

SEC. 128. During fiscal year 2015—

(1) none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service, to issue, revise, or finalize any regulation, revenue ruling, or other guidance not limited to a particular taxpayer relating to the standard which is used to determine whether an organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare for purposes of section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including the proposed regulations published at 78 Fed. Reg. 71535 (November 29, 2013)); and

(2) the standard and definitions as in effect on January 1, 2010, which are used to make such determinations shall apply after the date of the enactment of this Act for purposes of determining status under section 501(c)(4) of such Code of organizations created on, before, or after such date.

SEC. 129. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to provide for the enforcement of any rule, regulation, policy, or guideline implemented pursuant to the Department of the Treasury Guidance for U.S. Positions on MDBs Engaging with Developing Countries on Coal-Fired Power Generation dated October 29, 2013, when enforcement of such rule, regulation, policy, or guideline would prohibit, or have the effect of prohibiting, the carrying out of any coal-fired or other power-generation project the purpose of which is to increase exports of goods and services from the United States or prevent the loss of jobs from the United States.

SEC. 130. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the appropriate agencies, departments, bureaus, and commissions that have expertise in terrorism and complex financial instruments, shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on economic warfare and financial terrorism.

SEC. 131. Each calendar month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate an accounting of the number of individuals who have not paid the full amount of any premium owed for the preceding month for coverage under a qualified health plan that was enrolled in through an Exchange under title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2015''.

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed $3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed $100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed $19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, $55,000,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, $12,700,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit $25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d), $500,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), $3,765,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $12,600,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $111,000,000, of which not to exceed $12,006,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, $89,300,000, of which not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office of Management and Budget, for evaluating or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall: (1) consult with each standing committee in the House of Representatives and the Senate with respect to the number of printed and electronic copies (including the appendix, historical tables, and analytical perspectives) of the President's fiscal year 2016 budget request that each such committee requires; and (2) provide, using the funds made available under this heading, each such committee with the requisite number of copies by no later than the date that the President submits such budget to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, $52,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 2016, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–469); not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, $22,000,000: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, $245,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (''HIDTAs''), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to $2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the requirements of Public Law 106–58, any unexpended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2013 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: *Provided further*, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2014, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2014 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: *Provided further*, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2015 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For other drug control activities authorized by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–469), $108,250,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: $95,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which $2,000,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended by Public Law 109–469 (21 U.S.C. 1521 note); $1,400,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; $8,600,000 for anti-doping activities; $2,000,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; and $1,250,000 shall be made available as directed by section 1105 of Public Law 109–469: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit quarterly reports not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Government Accountability Office identifying the savings achieved by the Office of Management and Budget's government-wide information technology reform efforts: *Provided further*, That such reports shall include savings identified by fiscal year, agency, and appropriation.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $4,200,000.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurnishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed $81,000 pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2), $290,000: *Provided*, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings ''The White House'', ''Executive Residence at the White House'', ''White House Repair and Restoration'', ''Council of Economic Advisers'', ''National Security Council and Homeland Security Council'', ''Office of Administration'', ''Special Assistance to the President'', and ''Official Residence of the Vice President'', the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: *Provided further*, That no amount shall be transferred from ''Special Assistance to the President'' or ''Official Residence of the Vice President'' without the approval of the Vice President.

SEC. 202. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the costs of implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203). Such report shall include—

(1) the estimated mandatory and discretionary obligations of funds through fiscal year 2019, by Federal agency and by fiscal year, including—

(A) the estimated obligations by cost inputs such as rent, information technology, contracts, and personnel;

(B) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated obligations; and

(C) the specific section of such Act that requires the obligation of funds; and

(2) the estimated receipts through fiscal year 2019 from assessments, user fees, and other fees by the Federal agency making the collections, by fiscal year, including—

(A) the methodology and data sources used to calculate such estimated collections; and

(B) the specific section of such Act that authorizes the collection of funds.

SEC. 203. None of funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of any officer or employee of the Executive Office of the President to prepare, sign, or approve statements abrogating legislation passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President.

SEC. 204. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of any officer or employee of the Executive Office of the President to prepare or implement an Executive Order that contravenes existing law.

SEC. 205. (a) During fiscal year 2015, any Executive Order issued by the President shall include a statement from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the budgetary impact of the Executive Order.

(b) Any such statement shall include—

(1) a narrative summary of the costs and revenue impacts of such order on the Federal Government;

(2) the impact on mandatory and discretionary obligations and outlays, listed by Federal agency, for each year in the 5-fiscal year period beginning in fiscal year 2015; and

(3) the impact on revenues of the Federal Government over the 5-fiscal year period beginning in fiscal year 2015.

(c) If an Executive Order is issued during fiscal year 2015 due to a national emergency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue the statement required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date that the Executive Order is issued.

This title may be cited as the ''Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2015''.

TITLE III

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $74,937,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112, $11,640,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, $30,192,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, $17,807,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, $4,784,659,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed $27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for costs related to new space alteration and construction projects; and of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2016, for the Integrated Workplace Initiative: *Provided*, That the amount provided for the Integrated Workplace Initiative shall not be available for obligation until the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate showing that the estimated cost savings resulting from the Initiative will exceed the estimated amounts obligated for the Initiative.

□ 2130

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 41, line 10, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $42,000,000)''.

Page 67, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $43,000,000)''.

Page 71, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $43,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 2015.

My amendment is simple. It transfers resources from the General Services Administration, also known as GSA, to the U.S. Court of Appeals, the U.S. district courts, our Nation's bankruptcy courts, and other related judicial programs.

Specifically, it gives the U.S. court system an additional $42 million, and it comes directly from the wasteful spending within the GSA. The $42 million transfer to the courts will put their budget in line with the budget request for fiscal year '15.

Let me say that I have taken issue with government waste since my very first days in Congress. I knew it was bad, but I did not fully comprehend how bad things were until I actually got here and started to get my hands dirty while digging around for waste, fraud, and abuse.

I take particular issue with the GSA. The mission of the GSA is to ''deliver the best value in real estate, acquisition, and technology services to government and the American people.''

Given the major GSA scandal involving wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars on conferences with clowns and fortunetellers and on YouTube rap videos, it is clear employees within this agency have lost sight of this mission.

Furthermore, by our government's own estimates, there may be 77,000 empty or underutilized buildings across the country. The Office of Management and Budget estimates these buildings could be wasting hard-earned taxpayer dollars at a rate of up to $1.7 billion a year—yes, $1.7 billion. That is astonishing.

We are even spending money on buildings that are completely empty because the grass needs mowing, the pipes must be maintained, the fences surrounding the buildings must be checked and repaired, and the list goes on and on.

Again, I truly appreciate and applaud the excellent work the committee has done on this bill. It is a particularly tough one to craft this year in the wake of the IRS scandals and others.

I do take issue with any increase whatsoever to GSA's budget for rental of space. We are wasting billions on empty buildings, and we are worried about billions in rental agreements—$5.5 billion in rental agreements.

I would also like to note that the amount proposed in the underlying bill is over $700 million more than the entire court system of the United States. We are talking the Supreme Court, appellate courts, circuit courts, bankruptcy courts, and other Justice offices and initiatives.

They are the third branch of government, and their budget is still $700 million less than the money spent on rental agreements.

The judiciary enforces the rule of law, and it administers justice in a fair and impartial manner. In fact, it is our justice system that is possibly America's most attractive component to others around the world that yearn to be free and have a fair day in court, those who yearn for rights under the law.

So, you see, there is something wrong with this disproportionate appropriation. One is for billions in waste, while the courts struggle with a steady rise in their caseload. Again, we are spending more than $700 million more on rent space than our courts, and we are wasting nearly $2 billion a year on buildings being empty or underutilized.

At this point, this amendment should speak for itself. We are wasting billions on rent when we have empty spaces all over the place. We must either sell the empty buildings or cut GSA's rental of space budget. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of my commonsense amendment.

I thank the chairman and ranking member for their continued leadership on the committee, and with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–660), not to exceed $5,423,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006A and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006A) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, $1,044,394,000, to remain available until expended.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), $55,827,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100–702), $525,763,000, of which not to exceed $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $82,824,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90–219, $26,724,000; of which $1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2016, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed $1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, $16,556,000, of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except ''Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services'' and ''Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners'', shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for ''Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services'' shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed $11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3314(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting ''Federal'' for ''executive'' each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561–569, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas) following paragraph (12), by striking ''23 years and 6 months'' and inserting ''24 years and 6 months''.

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern District of Missouri) by striking ''21 years and 6 months'' and inserting ''22 years and 6 months''.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by striking ''12 years'' and inserting ''13 years'';

(2) in the second sentence (relating to the central District of California), by striking ''11 years and 6 months'' and inserting ''12 years and 6 months''; and

(3) in the third sentence (relating to the western District of North Carolina), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''11 years''.

SEC. 307. Section 84(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended in the second sentence by inserting ''Bakersfield,'' after ''shall be held at''.

This title may be cited as the ''Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2015''.

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to be deposited into a dedicated account, for a nationwide program to be administered by the Mayor, for District of Columbia resident tuition support, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds, including any interest accrued thereon, may be used on behalf of eligible District of Columbia residents to pay an amount based upon the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions of higher education, or to pay up to $2,500 each year at eligible private institutions of higher education: *Provided further*, That the awarding of such funds may be prioritized on the basis of a resident's academic merit, the income and need of eligible students and such other factors as may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia government shall maintain a dedicated account for the Resident Tuition Support Program that shall consist of the Federal funds appropriated to the Program in this Act and any subsequent appropriations, any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years, and any interest earned in this or any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the account shall be under the control of the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer, who shall use those funds solely for the purposes of carrying out the Resident Tuition Support Program: *Provided further*, That the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall provide a quarterly financial report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for these funds showing, by object class, the expenditures made and the purpose therefor.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal payment of necessary expenses, as determined by the Mayor of the District of Columbia in written consultation with the elected county or city officials of surrounding jurisdictions, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of providing public safety at events related to the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia or surrounding jurisdictions.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses for the District of Columbia Courts, $234,400,000 to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, $13,400,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, $115,000,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, $70,000,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and $36,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided*, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master plan study and facilities condition assessment: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That, 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than $6,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for employees of the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For payments authorized under section 11–2604 and section 11–2605, D.C. Official Code (relating to representation provided under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act), payments for counsel appointed in proceedings in the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia under chapter 23 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, or pursuant to contractual agreements to provide guardian ad litem representation, training, technical assistance, and such other services as are necessary to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation, payments for counsel appointed in adoption proceedings under chapter 3 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, and payments authorized under section 21–2060, D.C. Official Code (relating to services provided under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986), $49,890,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds provided under this heading shall be administered by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, this appropriation shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for expenses of other Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, $228,500,000, of which not to exceed $2,000 is for official reception and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency program, of which not to exceed $25,000 is for dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002; of which $169,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the supervision of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons, of which up to $6,990,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2017, for the relocation of an offender supervision field office; and of which $59,500,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That amounts under this heading may be used for programmatic incentives for offenders and defendants successfully meeting terms of supervision: *Provided further*, That the Director is authorized to accept and use gifts in the form of in-kind contributions of the following: space and hospitality to support offender and defendant programs; equipment, supplies, and vocational training services necessary to sustain, educate, and train offenders and defendants, including their dependent children; and programmatic incentives for offenders and defendants meeting terms of supervision: *Provided further*, That the Director shall keep accurate and detailed records of the acceptance and use of any gift under the previous proviso, and shall make such records available for audit and public inspection: *Provided further*, That the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Director is authorized to accept and use reimbursement from the District of Columbia Government for space and services provided on a cost reimbursable basis.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, $41,000,000: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, and in addition to the authority provided by section 307(b) of the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act (sec. 2-1607(b), D.C. Official Code), upon approval of the Board of Trustees of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, the District of Columbia Public Defender Service may accept and use voluntary and uncompensated services for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, $1,900,000, to remain available until expended, to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until September 30, 2016, to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, $295,000, and for the Judicial Nomination Commission, $255,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

For a Federal payment for a school improvement program in the District of Columbia, $45,000,000, to remain available until expended, for payments authorized under the Scholarship for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112–10): *Provided*, That, to the extent that funds are available for opportunity scholarships and following the priorities included in section 3006 of such Act, the Secretary of Education shall make scholarships available to students eligible under section 3013(3) of such Act (Public Law 112–10; 125 Stat. 211) including students who were not offered a scholarship during any previous school year: *Provided further*, That within funds provided for opportunity scholarships $3,000,000 shall be for the activities specified in sections 3007(b) through 3007(d) and 3009 of the Act.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia National Guard, $375,000, to remain available until expended for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the testing of individuals for, and the treatment of individuals with, human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the District of Columbia, $5,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Local funds are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year out of the General Fund of the District of Columbia (''General Fund'') for programs and activities set forth under the heading ''District of Columbia Funds Summary of Expenses'' and at the rate set forth under such heading, as included in the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request Act of 2014 submitted to the Congress by the District of Columbia as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in section 450A of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (section 1-204.50a, D.C. Official Code), sections 816 and 817 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009 (secs. 47-369.01 and 47-369.02, D.C. Official Code), and provisions of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for operating expenses for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2015 under this heading shall not exceed the estimates included in the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Request Act of 2014 submitted to Congress by the District of Columbia as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act or the sum of the total revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are expended for emergency or unanticipated operating or capital needs: *Provided further*, That such increases shall be approved by enactment of local District law and shall comply with all reserve requirements contained in the District of Columbia Home Rule Act: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that the District of Columbia meets these requirements, including the apportioning by the Chief Financial Officer of the appropriations and funds made available to the District during fiscal year 2015, except that the Chief Financial Officer may not reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

This title may be cited as the ''District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2015''.

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., $3,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, of which not to exceed $1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Section 1017(a)(2)(C) of Public Law 111–203 is repealed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 59, beginning on line 20, strike section 501.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

Ms. MOORE. I will tell you, Mr. Chair, if the Affordable Care Act, so-called ObamaCare, is the ultimate tempest for the Tea Party pot, then I guess the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the CFPB, is a very, very close second.

Since assuming the majority in 2010, House Republicans have passed bill after bill to gut and undermine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Frankly, I have just lost track of all the bills and attempts by the majority to undermine our Nation's top financial consumer watchdog.

It is well documented that Congress wanted its funding to be free of political influence when it created the Bureau. In order to protect the consumers, it needed to be free of political influence.

So, Mr. Chair, my amendment strikes the provision in the Financial Services Appropriations bill, section 501, that the House is considering today, as it is nothing more than yet another effort by the majority to derail the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau from its mission to protect consumers.

Originally, I had my staff draft an amendment to delete sections 501 and 502, but after consulting with the CBO, I was informed that striking section 502 would score as a cost to the bill.

I wanted to make sure that there would be no objection based on adding a cost to the bill, so in order to make my amendment in order, my amendment just strikes section 501 and not 502.

Let me be clear, Mr. Chairman, both sections 501 and 502 of the bill before us today undermine the CFPB. They would alter the independent funding process and vision for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that was established in Dodd-Frank, the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

This is consistent with other independent banking regulatory agencies. Other independent banking regulatory agencies are not at the beck and call of the Appropriations Committee and whoever is in control of the political environment.

What has the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, our Nation's consumer watchdog, done for us lately? What has it done for consumers?

Well, Mr. Chair, the agency has refunded $3 billion to 9.7 million victims of unfair, deceptive, and abusive practices in financial markets since 2011. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has helped millions of people and has stopped fraud.

The dedicated mission of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, to protect consumers of financial products from fraud and deceptive schemes, inspires trust in our markets, which attracts capital and promotes the allocation of capital to productive, legitimate endeavors.

□ 2145

The CFPB is the tough cop on Wall Street, but it is also the fair cop on the Wall Street beat.

The amendment before you, Mr. Chair, that I am offering affirms the current independent funding source for the CFPB, which is the best way to preserve the integrity and independence of the agency.

Now, I know that Republicans plead that this provision is about oversight or transparency. But when you scratch the surface, you will realize that the claim is just not credible. It is just yet another attempt to undermine the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and, ultimately, it seeks to defund the CFPB and make it a paper tiger. It seeks a return to the bad old days, Mr. Chair, and bad old ways that set the stage for the 2008 financial crisis.

I really do urge all Members to support my amendment and to support the working independence of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau so the agency may continue to ensure U.S. markets are the fairest and most robust in the world.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, congressional oversight makes agencies both more responsive and more responsible.

The Dodd-Frank Act authorizes the CFPB to fund itself by drawing money from the Federal Reserve to the extent that the Bureau Director deems necessary—necessary—that is all he has to say. Now, the Fed doesn't oversee the Bureau. They don't exercise any authority over it, but they must transfer whatever funds the Bureau requests, up to $600 million. And since 2011, the Bureau has diverted over $1.5 billion—$1.5 billion—from the Fed, and those are funds that would otherwise be applied for deficit reduction, without any congressional input or approval of its activities.

And listen to this: of that money that the Bureau has received, they are now planning to spend more on renovating and redecorating a building than the building is actually worth. The inspector general of the Federal Reserve, which has oversight of the Bureau, also found that the Bureau needs to improve its recordkeeping and controls around the government travel cards, purchase cards, conferences, information, security, and procurement.

So section 501 neither abolishes the Bureau nor limits the Bureau's funding. Instead, it simply allows Congress and all Americans to understand what they do, how they do it, and how much it costs.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a ''no'' vote.

I would now like to yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), my ranking member.

Mr. SERRANO. With all due to respect to my colleague, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the bill was being written, I recall going to the sponsors of this bill both here and the Senate and saying make sure that this agency is under appropriation supervision, under supervision of the House of Representatives. And I still believe that part of the fiscal crisis which we are still living under was the lack of supervision over the SEC and over the actions of Wall Street. So I am strongly in support of having them answer to us and at least have input from the people's House—from the people's Representatives—to ask them to come before us and tell us what they are doing.

It sounds great for many Members to have an agency be on its own and do the right thing. But past history shows us that when we did that, when we did not supervise, and when we did not have oversight, it did just the opposite.

I am from New York, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you that Wall Street went berserk because we did not pay attention, we did not do oversight, and we did not hold them accountable. So I would hope that we defeat this amendment with all due respect to my colleague.

Ms. MOORE. Well, I can tell you, Mr. Chairman, Wall Street went berserk because we didn't fund the SEC and the CFTC. That is the problem. These watchdog agencies are charged with an onerous task, and we don't provide the appropriations, and this is what is going to happen to the CFPB, as well, under this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, accountability and transparency are good things. I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin will be postponed.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk that affects line 18, I believe.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair notes that the amendment addresses a portion of the bill not yet read for amendment.

Is there objection to consideration of the amendment at this time?

Mr. CRENSHAW. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there is an objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Objection is heard.

The Clerk will read the next paragraph.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 502. Effective October 1, 2015, notwithstanding section 1017 of Public Law 111–203—

(1) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall not transfer amounts specified under such section to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection; and

(2) there are authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection such sums as may be necessary to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 60, line 2, strike ''and''.

Page 60, strike lines 3 through 7 and insert the following:

(2) the Director of the Bureau may collect an assessment, fee, or other charge from any entity (defined as any bank holding company with more than $50,000,000,000 in assets or any nonbank financial holding company with respect to which a determination has been made pursuant to section 113 of Public Law 111-203) equal to the amount the Director determines is necessary and appropriate to carry out the responsibilities of the Bureau;

(3) funds derived from any assessment, fee, or charge collected or payment made pursuant to this section shall not be construed to be Government funds or appropriated monies, and shall not be subject to apportionment for purposes of chapter 15 of title 31 or any other provision of law; and

(4) the Director shall have sole authority to determine the manner in which the obligations of the Bureau shall be incurred and its disbursements and expenses allowed and paid, in accordance with this section.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentlewoman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that will address provisions within this legislation that threaten the independent funding of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, an agency that has been remarkably successful in standing up for consumers and taxpayers who have been subject to the deceptive practices of bad actors in our financial system.

To those who have ever fallen victim to a payday or predatory loan, to those who have had a dispute with a credit card company over excessive late fees or interest rates, to those who have had issues with a bank account, mortgage loan, or even a credit score, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau is your watchdog. It is your advocate. It is your cop on the beat. And, thus far, your advocate has done an outstanding job. To date, 12.6 million consumers have received more than $3.8 billion in direct refunds because of the CFPB's enforcement actions.

In large part, the CFPB is able to accomplish these tasks because of its political independence. It is able to prosecute bad actors without regard for the political blow-back. This is directly due to the CFPB's independent funding stream. But, Mr. Chairman, this legislation would end the Bureau's independence by tying its funding to the highly political congressional appropriations process.

The result will be a weakened CFPB, one unable to properly advocate on behalf of our Nation's consumers. And if enacted into law, we would be one step closer to the Republican goal of ending the CFPB altogether—and its work on behalf of our students, seniors, families, and servicemembers.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would end this reckless attempt to politicize consumer protection by removing this provision and replacing it with language that allows the Bureau to maintain its independent funding.

Unfortunately, the rules of the House make it impossible to restore CFPB's current funding mechanism. Therefore, this amendment funds the Bureau through the collection of a fee imposed upon banks and financial institutions that have more than $50 billion in assets. I hope my colleagues on the other side would agree with an approach that preserves the independence of our Nation's only consumer financial watchdog without costing taxpayers a dime.

Mr. Chairman, while it is certainly a possibility, ruling this amendment out of order would simply demonstrate the hypocrisy of the Republican Party. Last week, in a letter to Chairman SESSIONS, I expressed my concerns about this and other provisions that inappropriately legislate on an appropriations bill. I asked him not to protect these from a point of order. Since he and his Republican colleagues have refused, I am now forced to offer this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include for the RECORD this letter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2014.

Hon. PETE SESSIONS,
Chairman, Committee on Rules,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SESSIONS: I write to respectfully request that the Committee on Rules not protect sections 125, 501, 625, 626 and 632 of H.R. 5016, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act of 2015, from points of order, as these sections place improper funding restrictions on our financial regulatory agencies and inappropriately authorize on an appropriations bill.

Specifically, section 125 of H.R. 5016 places improper funding restrictions on the Office of Financial Research (OFR), the office specifically created in the wake of the worst financial crisis to study systemic risk across the U.S. economy and inform the decisions of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC). Section 155 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (P.L. 111–203) explicitly funds the OFR through assessments on both bank holding companies with more than $50 billion in assets and nonbank financial companies supervised by the Federal Reserve. Congress provided the OFR with a funding source similar to many FSOC member agencies to ensure that the OFR always had sufficient funding to conduct the research needed to monitor threats to our financial system. Section 125 disregards existing law by subjecting the OFR to the appropriations process beginning in 2015.

Additionally, section 501 of H.R. 5016 consists of legislating on an appropriations bill. This section alters section 1017 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which establishes the process by which operations of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau are independently funded by the Federal Reserve System. It has been well-established that Congress intended for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's funding to be free of political influence, similar to other independent banking regulatory agencies. Sources of funding for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau have been appropriately debated during the current Congress in the authorizing Committee of jurisdiction. I therefore ask that section 501 be exposed to a point of order.

Further, several sections of H.R. 5016 place improper restrictions on the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). In particular, section 625 prevents the SEC from spending from the Reserve Fund for the next year. The Reserve Fund was created under section 991 of the Dodd-Frank Act in order to facilitate long-range planning and budgeting by the Commission, particularly since the Commission's technology systems have traditionally lagged behind dramatic market changes. Also, the Reserve Fund was created because Congress recognized that the Commission requires resources to respond to unforeseen crises such as the so-called ''Flash Crash'' of May 2010, when U.S. stock markets plummeted approximately 9 percent in just a few minutes. Congress already has robust oversight over the use of the Reserve Fund, with the SEC required under the Dodd-Frank Act to notify the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Appropriations within 10 days of making a Reserve Fund obligation. Section 625 would overturn existing law, and create uncertainty both for the future of the SEC's efforts as well as the stability of our financial markets.

Additionally, section 626 of H.R. 5016 violates Rule XXI, clause 2, by making changes to SEC's existing authority to regulate the disclosure of material information, which may include political contributions made by corporations. The SEC has broad authority to protect investors by requiring that companies disclose information to the public so that investors can make informed decisions. Although there are questions as to whether political contributions made by companies are material to investors, section 626 would prevent the SEC from even considering this issue. As a result, this provision would hamstring our securities regulator from fulfilling its statutory mandate.

Finally, section 632 of H.R. 5016 consists of legislating on an appropriations bill. This section would substantially alter section 716 of the Dodd-Frank Act, which requires financial institutions with access to the federal banking safety net to spin-off certain swaps dealing activities to separately capitalized affiliates. The underlying section in Dodd-Frank is subject to significant debate, and its inclusion in a spending bill is inappropriate. I therefore also ask that section 632 be exposed to a point of order.

In order to uphold the integrity of the appropriations process, I ask that the Committee on Rules submit to the requests contained within this letter. The funding process for our financial regulatory agencies should not be used as a way to side-step the proper role of authorizing Committees in Congress.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Ranking Member.

Ms. WATERS. My amendment is a simple effort to ensure the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau remains an effective advocate for American consumers. It is an attempt to correct just one of many bad provisions in this legislation, which underfunds our Wall Street regulators, impedes our ability to identify systemic risk across the United States, and harms the ability of regulators to properly protect our Nation's investors and retirees.

Mr. Chairman, I am saddened to be back here fighting to preserve the CFPB. I am disappointed that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have aligned themselves with predatory lenders and other bad actors in the financial system at the expense of protecting consumers. It is shameful that, once again, this House is forced to spend precious time and resources tearing down this first-of-its-kind agency which ensures that consumers have an advocate at the highest levels of government—with the power to fight for them.

So I would urge the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law, and it constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

□ 2200

The rule states in pertinent part:

''An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

The amendment confers new authority.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, as I said in my earlier presentation, I sent a letter to Chairman SESSIONS, and I expressed my concerns about this and other provisions that inappropriately legislate on an appropriations bill. While the gentleman from the opposite side of the aisle is saying that this is inappropriate, certainly it has been inappropriate to legislate on this appropriations in the way that they have done in order to remove the protection from the CFPB and allow it to be at the mercy of the politics of the appropriations process in this House, and so I would ask that my amendment be recognized and that we would have a vote on this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment includes language conferring authority. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 503. (a) During fiscal year 2015, on the date that a request is made for a transfer of funds in accordance with section 1017 of Public Law 111–203, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall notify Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of such requests.

(b)(1) Any such notification shall include the amount of the fundsrequested, an explanation of how the funds will be obligated by object class and activity, and why the funds are necessary to protect consumers.

(2) Any notification required by this section shall be made available on the Bureau's public website.

SEC. 504. (a) Not later than 2 weeks after the end of each quarter of each fiscal year, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall submit a report on its activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;

(2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;

(3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;

(4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and

(5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such committee specified in subsection (a), the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall make Bureau officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, and not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $118,000,000.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $322,748,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That $322,748,000of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2015 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2015 appropriation estimated at $0: *Provided further*, That any offsetting collections received in excess of $322,748,000 in fiscal year 2015 shall not be available for obligation: *Provided further*, That remaining offsetting collections from prior years collected in excess of the amount specified for collection in each such year and otherwise becoming available on October 1, 2014, shall not be available for obligation: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed $106,000,000 for fiscal year 2015: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than $11,090,000 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $34,568,000, to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund or, only when appropriate, the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, $67,500,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed $1,500) and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $25,500,000: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed $2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $293,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $100,000,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $14,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees sufficient to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2015, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2015 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $179,000,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of $9,130,409,000, of which—

(1) $420,460,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services) of additional projects at—

(A) California, Calexico, Calexico West Land Port of Entry, $98,062,000;

(B) California, San Diego, San Ysidro Land Port of Entry, $216,828,000; and

(C) New York, Alexandria Bay, Land Port of Entry, $105,570,000:

Provided, That each of the foregoing limits of costs on new construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount;

(2) $965,817,000 shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, including associated design and construction services, of which—

(A) $402,282,000 is for Major Repairs and Alterations;

(B) $378,535,000 is for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and

(C) $185,000,000 is for Special Emphasis Programs, of which—

(i) $40,000,000 is for Fire and Life Safety;

(ii) $100,000,000 is for Consolidation Activities: *Provided*, That consolidation projects result in reduced annual rent paid by the tenant agency: *Provided further*, That no consolidation project exceed $10,000,000 in costs: *Provided further*, That consolidation projects are approved by each of the committees specified in section 3307(a) of title 40, United States Code: *Provided further*, That preference is given to consolidation projects that achieve a utilization rate of 130 usable square feet or less per person for office space: *Provided further*, That the obligation of funds under this paragraph for consolidation activities may not be made until 10 days after a proposed spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken, including estimated savings, has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate;

(iii) $20,000,000, Judiciary Court Security Program; and

(iv) $25,000,000 is for Real Property Disposal: *Provided*, That disposal projects result in reduced annual operating costs: *Provided further*, That preference is given to disposal projects that are excess or surplus and have the highest fair market value and the greatest potential to sell: *Provided further*, That the obligation of funds under this paragraph for property disposal activities may not be made until 10 days after a proposed spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken, including estimated savings, has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate:

Provided further, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for ''Repairs and Alterations'' may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading ''Repairs and Alterations'', may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading ''Repairs and Alterations'' or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects;

(3) $5,500,000,000 for rental of space to remain available until expended; and

(4) $2,244,132,000 for building operations to remain available until expended, of which $1,122,727,000 is for building services, and $1,121,405,000 is for salaries and expenses: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available under this paragraph for building operations may be transferred between and merged with such appropriations upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfers: *Provided further*, That section 508 of this title shall not apply with respect to funds made available under this heading for building operations:

Provided further, That the total amount of funds made available from this Fund to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by 40 U.S.C. 3307(a), has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2015, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, travel, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $58,000,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction, management, and communications; the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $61,049,000, of which $26,328,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal; $25,729,000 is for the Office of the Administrator, of which not to exceed $7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and $8,992,000 is for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of the appropriation made available under this heading for Office of the Administrator may be transferred to the appropriation for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the appropriation for the Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal may not be increased by more than 5 percent by any such transfer.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and service authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $65,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95–138, $1,672,000.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Citizen Services and Innovative Technologies, including services authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604; and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically, through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology; $53,294,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided*, That the previous amount may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided further*, That the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of Federal Citizen Services and other activities that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically in the aggregate amount not to exceed $90,000,000: *Provided further*, That appropriations revenues, reimbursements, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2015 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That any appropriations provided to the Electronic Government Fund that remain unobligated as of September 30, 2014, may be transferred to the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided further*, That the transfer authorities provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 507. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 508. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2015 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 509. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2016 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved 5-year construction plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 510. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–313).

SEC. 511. From funds made available under the heading ''Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue'', claims against the Government of less than $250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 512. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under 40 U.S.C. 3307, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed $2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $40,655,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, together with not to exceed $2,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016, for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and Records Administration and archived Federal records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archives, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, $360,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, Public Law 110–409, 122 Stat. 4302–16 (2008), and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $4,130,000.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, $7,600,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund program as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822 and 9910, $2,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2016, for technical assistance to low-income designated credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, and the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $15,420,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of OPM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, $95,910,000; and in addition $118,425,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: *Provided*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), 8958(f)(2)(A), 8988(f)(2)(A), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2015, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: *Provided further*, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of publicity materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, $4,384,000, and in addition, not to exceed $21,340,000 for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–12) as amended by Public Law 107–304, the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–199), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; $21,452,000.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109–435), $14,152,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(a) of such Act.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, as authorized by section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee), $4,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

RECOVERY ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to carry out the provisions of title XV of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–5), and to develop and test information technology resources and oversight mechanisms to enhance transparency of and detect and remediate waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal spending, and to develop and use information technology resources and oversight mechanisms to detect and remediate waste, fraud, and abuse in obligation and expenditure of funds as described in section 904(d) of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–2), which shall be administered under the terms and conditions of the accountability authorities of title XV of Public Law 111–5, $15,000,000.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed $3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $1,400,000,000 to remain available until expended; of which not less than $9,239,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General; of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations and staffs to exchange views concerning securities matters, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance including: (1) incidental expenses such as meals; (2) travel and transportation; and (3) related lodging or subsistence; of which funding for information technology initiatives shall be increased over the fiscal year 2014 level by not less than $50,000,000; and of which not less than $68,872,000 shall be for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis: *Provided*, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $1,400,000,000 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of this account: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund for fiscal year 2015 shall be reduced as such offsetting fees are received so as to result in a final total fiscal year 2015 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than $0.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 85, line 19, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $300,000,000)''.

Page 86, line 16, insert after the dollar amount insert the following: ''(increased by $300,000,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment to fully fund the Securities and Exchange Commission, one of Wall Street's top sheriffs, at the President's request of $1.7 billion and at no cost to the taxpayer.

The United States has the most vibrant capital markets, which are the envy of the world. Both large and small businesses looking to raise capital are able to do so with incredible efficiency and at minimal cost. Businesses are able to do this because their investors know that there are strong rules of the road and a regulator that will hold them accountable.

The underlying bill, however, undermines the SEC by cutting nearly $300 million or nearly 20 percent from the requested level. Wall Street's cop is woefully underfunded already, and one need only look as far as its IT budget compared with just a few of the entities it oversees.

In fiscal year 2013, the IT budgets of the six largest financial institutions equaled an amount more than 100 times that of the SEC. Although my Republican colleagues suggest that they are generously providing an increase, they use budget gimmicks to mask real cuts to IT infrastructure.

The world's capital markets have grown at an ever-accelerating rate, and likewise, so has the SEC's responsibilities. Today, the SEC oversees 11,000 investment advisers, 10,000 mutual funds, 4,450 broker-dealers, the securities exchanges, clearing agencies, credit rating agencies, and other self-regulatory organizations. The SEC also reviews the disclosures of nearly 9,000 public companies.

Following the 2008 financial crisis, Congress significantly increased SEC's responsibilities by requiring oversight of hedge funds, municipal advisers, and certain derivatives by passing Dodd-Frank. My amendment is needed to support all of these activities.

The Republican bill also includes substantial carve-outs, which will lead to cuts to enforcement and examinations. The SEC will have to impose hiring freezes for lawyers that would have brought enforcement cases against bad actors.

Last year, SEC recovered $3.4 billion in 2013—or twice the amount that would fully fund the agency. The SEC will also have to furlough examiners under the Republican bill, examiners that are needed to reduce the backlog of investment advisers that have never been visited by the SEC.

There is broad opposition to the Republican funding level. The White House says:

At this level, the SEC will be unable to add critical positions in market oversight, compliance, and enforcement to carry out its financial oversight responsibilities.

What is really disappointing is that Congress can fund the SEC at any level without affecting the debt and deficit. There are no budget savings from cutting the SEC. That is because the SEC's budget is paid through tiny fees on securities transactions.

Here is what CalPERS, the largest public pension plan in the United States, says about SEC funding:

The Commission's work can't be achieved without the resources it needs to be effective. The SEC needs to be given the tools to do the job: full and independent funding.

In addition, investor advocates like the AARP, the Consumer Federation of America, as well as industry groups like the Investment Adviser Association and the Financial Planning Association all support fully funding the SEC, and so should you.

A fully-funded SEC helps America's entrepreneurs raise funds to finance jobs and development. A fully-funded SEC ensures that our markets operate efficiently. A fully-funded SEC protects hard-earned savings funding our Nation's retirement and our children's education.

I urge adoption of this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, this committee is not starving the SEC for funds. The SEC received an 11 percent increase in fiscal year 2012. They received an 8 percent increase over the sequester level in 2014, and this year, the SEC is asking for $350 million more than they received in 2014. That is a 26 percent increase over fiscal year 2014.

Now, for fiscal year 2015, the committee recommends $1.4 billion. That is $50 million above the fiscal year 2014, and it is specifically for critical SEC information technology initiatives.

Listen to this: since 2001, Congress has increased the SEC's funding level by more than 200 percent. Not many Federal agencies can say they have received that kind of increase the way the SEC has. Then you ask yourself: What did the Commission get for that increased funding?

Well, the Commission missed the Madoff Ponzi scheme. They signed a no-bid lease for almost a million square feet of office space they didn't need, they produced inaccurate financial statements, they failed to conduct a serious and thorough review of the agency's bureaucratic and siloed structure in order to become more efficient and more effective, and they wasted over a million dollars on unnecessary equipment.

I might add they have had some of their rules thrown out in court due to the lack of economic analysis.

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That is just to name a few of the embarrassing moments that the SEC enforcement and management has endured. This is not about a lack of funding. Throwing more money at the SEC is not the answer.

We believe the Commission needs to get back on track to show real progress before we give them hundreds of millions of dollars of new money. The bill has targeted extra funding in areas of need within the Commission. That is information technology and economic analysis.

Over the past 3 years, this committee has consistently supported the SEC's information technology funding. If we could upgrade the information technology systems they will be better able to leverage their resources, catch the bad actors, and provide the quality review that securities filings demand.

The fact that this agency is fee-funded in no way diminishes the need for congressional oversight over the Commission's funding.

The SEC, in summary, is not starved for resources. We can't buy a better regulator. Those are just nice talking points, but they are not really based on facts.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SERRANO. I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman and Members, listening to my friend on the opposite side of the aisle you would think that the SEC has no additional responsibilities.

As I quoted in my presentation:

The world's capital markets have grown at an ever accelerating rate, and likewise, so have the SEC's responsibilities. Today, the SEC oversees 11,000 investment advisers, 10,000 mutual funds, 4,450 broker-dealers, the securities exchanges, clearing agencies, credit rating agencies, and other self-regulatory organizations. The SEC also reviews the disclosures of nearly 9,000 public companies.

And, following the 2008 financial crisis, Congress increased SEC's responsibilities by requiring oversight of hedge funds, municipal advisors, and certain derivatives by passing Dodd-Frank.

So, my friend on the opposite side of the aisle disregards all of this as if the SEC doesn't have these expanded responsibilities. They certainly do, and they should be paid for. Again, this does not increase any debt. This is paid for through the many companies that have to pay a small fee, and they will not allow those fees to be used to support the work of the SEC and the IT needs that they have. It does not make good sense.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment, which is very similar to an amendment I offered in full committee during consideration of this bill.

The bill currently provides $300 million less for the SEC than what the administration has asked for in 2015, and prohibits the SEC from using the reserve fund established by Dodd-Frank for missing critical IT needs, which is, in effect, another $70 million reduction in funding.

At the proposed funding level, the SEC would have to reduce its current staff at the very time they need to be hiring new experts who help protect investors and to fully implement all of the rules and responsibilities required by Dodd-Frank.

Our Nation is still feeling the effect of the complex financial schemes that led to the 2008 financial meltdown. The reforms in Dodd-Frank will help prevent future problems, but the SEC needs adequate funding to carry them out.

This amendment deals with that issue. Ms. WATERS' amendment is one that really supplies the strength for creating and for supporting that ''cop on the beat'' that we always mention on the issue of Wall Street. We can't allow that to happen again. The SEC has its responsibility. We continue to cut its funding. And I repeat, I was around when we had the power to do oversight, and we didn't do it, and the agency itself did not do it, and that led to that meltdown which we are still feeling the effects of.

I support your amendment, and I hope everybody else would vote in support of it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I just want to remind everyone, as I pointed out, in a little over 10 years, the funding for the SEC has increased over 200 percent—200 percent. I think there is adequate money to do the job they were given to do. They just need to do it effectively and efficiently, like other areas of government are asked to perform.

With that, I urge a ''no'' vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101–4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed $750 for official reception and representation expenses; $21,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by sections 1343 and 1344 of title 31, United States Code, and not to exceed $3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $253,882,000, of which not less than $12,000,000 shall be available for examinations, reviews, and other lender oversight activities: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan program activities, including fees authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Small Business Administration may accept gifts in an amount not to exceed $4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108–447, during fiscal year 2015: *Provided further*, That $6,100,000 shall be available for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System, to be available until September 30, 2016.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 87, line 25, after the first dollar amount, insert ''(reduced by $3,882,000)''.

Page 88, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ''(increased by $3,882,000)''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a simple, but important, amendment, which will redirect resources in the bill to important entrepreneurial development programs with the SBA.

Specifically, the amendment reduces a $3.8 million increase, above the fiscal year 2014 level, that was slated to go towards administration and bureaucracy. Instead, the amendment prioritizes spending and redirects those funds to important programs that actually help small businesses, like the HUBZone program, Small Business Development Centers, SCORE, women's business centers, the State and trade export promotion, Native American outreach, and veterans business outreach centers.

If programs with the SBA are going to get an increase above fiscal year 2014 levels, it should be for worthwhile SBA programs, not bureaucracy.

Small businesses are the backbone of our economy and create on average seven out of every 10 new jobs. The SBA needs to continue to support worthwhile efforts that foster economic growth. The entrepreneurial development programs within the SBA do exactly that.

In 2013, Small Business Development Centers helped nearly 15,000 entrepreneurs start businesses, providing counseling for nearly 65,000 others. SBDCs assist more than 530,000 clients annually and are a critical program for creating jobs and helping small businesses grow.

In 2013, the SCORE program assisted with the creation of nearly 70,000 new jobs. The program provided important services that helped open the doors of nearly 40,000 businesses.

I could go on about several other of the entrepreneurial development programs, but I think you get my point, so in the interest of time I will not.

I will discuss, however, the offset of this amendment. The committee was critical of the Small Business Administration in the committee report accompanying this bill.

I would like to quickly read a few excerpts from that report:

The committee believes the SBA should especially focus on these ''true'' small businesses and less on larger businesses in ''high-growth'' areas that have more capacity and access to capital.

The committee remains concerned about the quality of lender oversight at SBA. SBA's loan programs depend on an array of outside parties to be executed.

In fiscal year 2011, the SBA Office of Inspector General (OIG) found that more than half of the loan dollars guaranteed by the SBA were made using delegated authorities with limited oversight.

In an OIG report released June 6, 2014, the OIG found that the SBA's Loan Guarantee Processing Center (LGPC) ''emphasized quantity over quality for 7(a) loan reviews,'' and loan specialists were not provided adequate guidance and training to conduct 7(a) loan review assignments.

The committee has consistently provided SBA with robust resources and expects the SBA to appropriately fund the LGPC in order to provide a thorough review of all loans made by the center. SBA loans made without an effective review process leaves taxpayers on the hook for any defaults. The committee expects SBA to adopt the recommendations included in the OIG report and will continue to monitor the SBA's progress in this area.

I ask my colleagues to support my commonsense amendment, and I thank the chairman and ranking member for their continued work on the committee.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Florida, the chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I am pleased to support his amendment.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development, $197,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $19,400,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy in carrying out the provisions of title II of Public Law 94–305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), $8,750,000, to remain available until expended.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–699), $45,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2015 commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed $7,500,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2015 commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed $18,500,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2015 commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed $4,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2015, guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed a principal amount of $12,000,000,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $147,726,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, $186,858,000, to be available until expended, of which $1,000,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan programs and shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; of which $176,858,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses; and of which $9,000,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 513. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, $58,342,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $243,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109–435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $50,000,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 605. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 606. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 607. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 608. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by $5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That prior to any significant reorganization or restructuring of offices, programs, or activities, each agency or entity funded in this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation both by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by $100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2015 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2015 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2016, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 610. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request—

(1) any official background investigation report on any individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

(2) a determination with respect to the treatment of an organization as described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code from the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply—

(1) in the case of an official background investigation report, if such individual has given express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) if such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 611. The cost accounting standards promulgated under chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 612. For the purpose of resolving litigation and implementing any settlement agreements regarding the nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance program, the Office of Personnel Management may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an Appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to court approval.

SEC. 613. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 614. The provision of section 613 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 615. In order to promote Government access to commercial information technology, the restriction on purchasing nondomestic articles, materials, and supplies set forth in chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (popularly known as the Buy American Act), shall not apply to the acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code), that is a commercial item (as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code).

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, no officer or employee of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act may accept on behalf of that agency, nor may such agency or commission accept, payment or reimbursement from a non-Federal entity for travel, subsistence, or related expenses for the purpose of enabling an officer or employee to attend and participate in any meeting or similar function relating to the official duties of the officer or employee when the entity offering payment or reimbursement is a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, or represents a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, unless the person or entity is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 708 of this Act, funds made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission by this or any other Act may be used for the interagency funding and sponsorship of a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues.

SEC. 618. Not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Judiciary, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the General Services Administration, the National Archives and Records Administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Small Business Administration shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly accounting of the cumulative balances of any unobligated funds.

SEC. 619. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases, before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.

(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term ''Executive agency covered by this Act'' means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 620. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled ''Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts'' unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order No. 13563.

SEC. 621. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses for the following positions:

(1) Director, White House Office of Health Reform, or any substantially similar position.

(2) Assistant to the President for Energy and Climate Change, or any substantially similar position.

(3) Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury assigned to the Presidential Task Force on the Auto Industry and Senior Counselor for Manufacturing Policy, or any substantially similar position.

(4) White House Director of Urban Affairs, or any substantially similar position.

SEC. 622. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless the Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless the Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 624. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to—

(A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));

(B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and

(C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(l)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions—

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

SEC. 625. During fiscal year 2015, no funds shall be obligated from the Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund established by section 991 of the Dodd-Frank Wall

Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111–203).

□ 2230

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 104, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. ___. Section 204 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–4) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION FEES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall collect an annual fee from investment advisers that are subject to inspection or examination by the Commission under this title to defray the cost of such inspections and examinations.

''(2) EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN STATE-REGULATED INVESTMENT ADVISERS.—No fees shall be collected under this subsection from any investment adviser that is prohibited from registering with the Commission under section 203 by reason of section 203A.

''(3) FEE AMOUNTS.—

''(A) AMOUNT TO BE COLLECTED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall seek to ensure that the aggregate amount of fees collected under this subsection with respect to a specific fiscal year are equal to the estimated cost of the Commission in carrying out additional inspections and examinations for such fiscal year.

''(ii) ADDITIONAL INSPECTIONS AND EXAMINATIONS DEFINED.—For purposes of this subparagraph and with respect to a fiscal year, the term 'additional inspections and examinations' means those inspections and examinations of investment advisers under this title for such fiscal year that exceed the number of inspections and examinations of investment advisers under this title conducted during fiscal year 2012.

''(B) FEE CALCULATION FORMULA.—The Commission shall establish by rulemaking a formula for determining the fee amount to be assessed against individual investment advisers, which shall take into account the following factors:

''(i) The anticipated costs of conducting inspections and examinations of investment advisers under this title, including the anticipated frequency of such inspections and examinations.

''(ii) The investment adviser's size, including the assets under management of the investment adviser.

''(iii) The number and type of clients of the investment adviser, and the extent to which the adviser's clients pay other fees established by the Commission, including registration and transaction fees.

''(iv) Such other objective factors, such as risk characteristics, as the Commission determines to be appropriate.

''(C) ADJUSTMENT OF FORMULA.—Prior to the end of each fiscal year, the Commission shall review the fee calculation formula and, if, after allowing for a period of public comment, the Commission determines that the formula needs to be revised, the Commission shall revise such formula before fees are assessed for the following fiscal year.

''(4) PUBLIC DISCLOSURES.—The Commission shall make the following information publicly available, including on the Web site of the Commission:

''(A) The formula used to determine the fee amount to be assessed against individual investment advisers, and any adjustment made to such formula.

''(B) The factors used to determine such formula, including any additional objective factors used by the Commission pursuant to paragraph (3)(B)(iv).

''(5) AUDIT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, every 2 years, conduct an audit of the use of the fees collected by the Commission under this subsection, the reviews of the formula used to calculate such fees, and any adjustments made by the Commission to such formula.

''(B) REPORT.—After conducting each audit required under subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General shall issue a report on such audit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

''(6) TREATMENT OF FEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds derived from fees assessed under this subsection shall be available to the Commission, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, to pay any costs associated with inspecting and examining investment advisers that are subject to inspection and examination under this title.

''(B) FUNDS NOT PUBLIC FUNDS.—Funds derived from fees assessed under this subsection shall not be construed to be Government or public funds or appropriated money. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds derived from fees assessed under this subsection shall not be subject to apportionment for the purpose of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, or under any other authority.

''(C) FUNDS SUPPLEMENTAL TO OTHER AMOUNTS.—Funds derived from fees assessed under this subsection shall supplement, and be in addition to, any other amounts available to the Commission, under a regular appropriation or otherwise, for the purpose described in subparagraph (A).''.

Mr. CRENSHAW (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentlewoman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will continue to report the amendment.

The Clerk continued to read.

Ms. WATERS (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 661, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is a commonsense provision that would help reverse some of the damaging efforts directed at the SEC we have seen this Congress, efforts that have been squarely aimed at hamstringing the Commission, including: underfunding the SEC by $300 million, or 20 percent below the President's fiscal year 2015 request; bogging down the SEC in onerous cost-benefit analysis provisions that would divert resources away from important efforts, like enforcement; and myriad attempts in the Financial Services Committee to limit the information available to retirees that make decisions about whether to put their hard-earned money into public companies.

My amendment would help to counteract these efforts by providing the SEC with the authority to impose and collect reasonable user fees on federally registered investment advisers for the purpose of increasing the number and frequency of SEC examinations. This is consistent with my bill, H.R. 1627, the Investment Adviser Examination Improvement Act, which I have coauthored with Representative DELANEY.

Today, investment advisers may go more than a decade before being visited by the SEC. It is absolutely essential that we improve the oversight of investment advisers, the people that manage the assets of millions of individual and institutional investors across the country. This is particularly true if we are underfunding the SEC by $300 million, as this underlying bill proposes.

The SEC currently only examines approximately 9 percent of advisers annually out of the almost 11,000 advisers registered with the Commission. The legislation and this amendment provide the SEC with additional resources to conduct more examinations and protect investors.

I believe this amendment and our bill provides the simplest, most efficient solution to the problem of inadequate adviser oversight. Also, because the user fees contemplated in the amendment would only be used to fund the regulation of investment advisers and not to subsidize other functions at the SEC, I think that this option would be more cost-effective for the industry. In fact, a study by the Boston Consulting Group supports that point.

This amendment will help the SEC to close this resource gap. By entrusting this responsibility to the Commission, it will also leverage their 70-year history of experience in this regulatory role and prevent the establishment of a duplicative SRO bureaucracy.

In addition to consumer and retiree advocates, my bill is supported by the investment adviser industry, including the Investment Adviser Association, the Financial Planning Association, the National Association of Personal Financial Advisers, and the Certified Financial Planner Board. They support my bill because they know that clear rules of the road and robust examinations bolster public confidence in the market and ultimately help their bottom line.

I urge the adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states, in pertinent part:

''An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.''

This amendment directly amends existing law.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment directly amends existing law. The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI. The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 626. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Securities and Exchange Commission to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order regarding the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

SEC. 627. Section 2(c) of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–241; 39 U.S.C. 416 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2 years'' and inserting ''6 years''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) STAMP DEPICTIONS.—Members of the public shall be offered a choice of 5 stamps under this Act, depicting an African elephant or an Asian elephant, a rhinoceros, a tiger, a marine turtle, and a great ape, respectively.''.

SEC. 628. (a) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the agencies specified in subsection (b) shall each submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on—

(1) increasing public participation in the rulemaking process and reducing uncertainty;

(2) improving coordination with other Federal agencies to eliminate redundant, inconsistent, and overlapping regulations; and

(3) identifying existing regulations that have been reviewed and determined to be outmoded, ineffective, or excessively burdensome.

(b) The agencies required to submit a report specified in subsection (a) are—

(1) the Consumer Product Safety Commission;

(2) the Federal Communications Commission;

(3) the Federal Trade Commission; and

(4) the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 152, line 9, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The text of that portion of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 629. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to award a contract for services to train any employee of an Executive agency (as that term is defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code) to learn how to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

SEC. 630. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be used to destroy, deface, or dispose of records, regardless of their physical form or characteristics, in contravention of chapters 29, 31, and 33 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Federal Records Act).

(b) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Archivist of the United States shall conduct an inspection and submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs on the compliance by the Internal Revenue Service with the provisions of chapters 29, 31, and 33 of title 44, United States Code, during calendar years 2009 through 2013.

SEC. 631. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to require the disclosure by a provider of an electronic communication service or a remote computing service of the contents or related information detailed in section 2703(c) of title 18, United States Code, of a wire or electronic communication that is in electronic storage with or otherwise held or maintained by the provider, as such terms are defined in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code, by any other than a means authorized under section 2703(b)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 632. Section 716 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (15 U.S.C. 8305) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''insured depository institution'' and inserting ''covered depository institution''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) COVERED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION.—The term 'covered depository institution' means—

''(A) an insured depository institution, as that term is defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

''(B) a United States uninsured branch or agency of a foreign bank.'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the heading for such subsection, by striking ''INSURED'' and inserting ''COVERED'';

(B) by striking ''an insured'' and inserting ''a covered'';

(C) by striking ''such insured'' and inserting ''such covered''; and

(D) by striking ''or savings and loan holding company'' and inserting ''savings and loan holding company, or foreign banking organization (as such term is defined under Regulation K of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (12 C.F.R. 211.21(o)))'';

(3) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

''(d) ONLY BONA FIDE HEDGING AND TRADITIONAL BANK ACTIVITIES PERMITTED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any covered depository institution that limits its swap and security-based swap activities to the following:

''(A) HEDGING AND OTHER SIMILAR RISK MITIGATION ACTIVITIES.—Hedging and other similar risk mitigating activities directly related to the covered depository institution's activities.

''(B) NON-STRUCTURED FINANCE SWAP ACTIVITIES.—Acting as a swaps entity for swaps or security-based swaps other than a structured finance swap.

''(C) CERTAIN STRUCTURED FINANCE SWAP ACTIVITIES.—Acting as a swaps entity for swaps or security-based swaps that are structured finance swaps, if—

''(i) such structured finance swaps are undertaken for hedging or risk management purposes; or

''(ii) each asset-backed security underlying such structured finance swaps is of a credit quality and of a type or category with respect to which the prudential regulators have jointly adopted rules authorizing swap or security-based swap activity by covered depository institutions.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection:

''(A) STRUCTURED FINANCE SWAP.—The term 'structured finance swap' means a swap or security-based swap based on an asset-backed security (or group or index primarily comprised of asset-backed securities).

''(B) ASSET-BACKED SECURITY.—The term 'asset-backed security' has the meaning given such term under section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).'';

(4) in subsection (e), by striking ''an insured'' and inserting ''a covered''; and

(5) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking ''an insured depository'' and inserting ''a covered depository''; and

(B) by striking ''the insured depository'' each place such term appears and inserting ''the covered depository''.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 2015 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with subsection 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, law enforcement vehicles, protective vehicles, and undercover surveillance vehicles), is hereby fixed at $13,197 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be $13,631: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed $3,700 for police-type vehicles, and by not to exceed $4,000 for special heavy-duty vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101–549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on emerging motor vehicle technology, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 703. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922 through 5924.

SEC. 704. Unless otherwise specified in law, during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person: (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) is a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is seeking citizenship as outlined in 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3)(B); (3) is a person who is admitted as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157 or is granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. 1158 and has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible; or (4) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, affidavits signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status are being complied with: *Provided further*, That for purposes of subsections (2) and (3) such affidavits shall be submitted prior to employment and updated thereafter as necessary: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person who is an officer or employee of the Government of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, or to international broadcasters employed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to the employment as Wildland firefighters for not more than 120 days of nonresident aliens employed by the Department of the Interior or the USDA Forest Service pursuant to an agreement with another country.

SEC. 705. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 706. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 13423 (January 24, 2007), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive Order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 707. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 708. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 709. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this or any other Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a joint resolution duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 710. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Federal Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of $5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. For the purposes of this section, the term ''office'' shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13618 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government to pay the salaries or expenses of any individual appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character that is excepted from the competitive service under section 3302 of title 5, United States Code, (pursuant to schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations) unless the head of the applicable department, agency, or other instrumentality employing such schedule C individual certifies to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that the schedule C position occupied by the individual was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the individual to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from an element of the intelligence community (as that term is defined under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))).

SEC. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 714. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or ''new age'' belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N–915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 715. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 716. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when the employee has authorized such disclosure or when such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing, telephone or electronic mailing lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 718. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used directly or indirectly, including by private contractor, for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by Congress.

SEC. 719. (a) In this section, the term ''agency''—

(1) means an Executive agency, as defined under 5 U.S.C. 105; and

(2) includes a military department, as defined under section 102 of such title, the Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

SEC. 721. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse ''General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy'' with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate interagency and multi-agency groups designated by the Director (including the President's Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed $17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of ''General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy'' during fiscal year 2015 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2016: *Provided further*, That such transfers or reimbursements may only be made after 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a woman may breastfeed her child at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location.

SEC. 723. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of specific projects, workshops, studies, and similar efforts to carry out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Council (authorized by Executive Order No. 12881), which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities: *Provided*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report describing the budget of and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council to the Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 724. Any request for proposals, solicitation, grant application, form, notification, press release, or other publications involving the distribution of Federal funds shall indicate the agency providing the funds, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number, as applicable, and the amount provided: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to direct payments, formula funds, and grants received by a State receiving Federal funds.

SEC. 725. (a) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY MONITORING OF INDIVIDUALS' INTERNET USE.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(2) to enter into any agreement with a third party (including another government agency) to collect, review, or obtain any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any nongovernmental Internet site.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable law; or

(4) any action described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessarily incident to providing the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''regulatory'' means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.

(2) The term ''supervisory'' means examinations of the agency's supervised institutions, including assessing safety and soundness, overall financial condition, management practices and policies and compliance with applicable standards as provided in law.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(A) Personal Care's HMO; and

(B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and

(2) any existing or future plan, if the carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe or otherwise provide for contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

SEC. 727. The United States is committed to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in sport through testing, adjudication, education, and research as performed by nationally recognized oversight authorities.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for official travel to Federal departments and agencies may be used by such departments and agencies, if consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–126 regarding official travel for Government personnel, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this or any other appropriations Act may be used to implement or enforce restrictions or limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program, or to implement the proposed regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 to part 300 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published in the Federal Register, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch employees to the legislative branch).

SEC. 730. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States, unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act), and regulations implementing that section.

SEC. 733. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Secretary shall waive subsection (a) with respect to any Federal Government contract under the authority of such Secretary if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of national security.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Any Secretary issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall report such issuance to Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to any Federal Government contract entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, or to any task order issued pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 734. During fiscal year 2015, for each employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code, or

(2) retires under any other provision of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title 5 and receives a payment as an incentive to separate, the separating agency shall remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year. Such amounts shall be available until expended to the Office of Personnel Management and shall be deemed to be an administrative expense under section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 735. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to recommend or require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract or otherwise performing or participating in acquisition at any stage of the acquisition process (as defined in section 131 of title 41, United States Code) of property or services by the Federal Government to disclose any of the following information as a condition of submitting the offer or otherwise performing in or participating in such acquisition:

(1) Any payment consisting of a contribution, expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering communication that is made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to a candidate for election for Federal office or to a political committee, or that is otherwise made with respect to any election for Federal office.

(2) Any disbursement of funds (other than a payment described in paragraph (1)) made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to any person with the intent or the reasonable expectation that the person will use the funds to make a payment described in paragraph (1).

(b) In this section, each of the terms ''contribution'', ''expenditure'', ''independent expenditure'', ''electioneering communication'', ''candidate'', ''election'', and ''Federal office'' has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.).

SEC. 736. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay for the painting of a portrait of an officer or employee of the Federal government, including the President, the Vice President, a member of Congress (including a Delegate or a Resident Commissioner to Congress), the head of an executive branch agency (as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code), or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

SEC. 737. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2015, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(A) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by the comparable section for previous fiscal years until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 2015, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section; and

(B) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 2015, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under subparagraph (A) by more than the sum of—

(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 2015 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(ii) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 2015 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this subsection and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 2014, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this subsection may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 2014, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 2014.

(6) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including any rule or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this subsection shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this subsection at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this subsection not in effect.

(8) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2015 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be—

(1) not less than the percentage received by employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided*, That prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as ''Rest of United States'' pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning after September 30, 2014.

SEC. 738. (a) The Vice President may not receive a pay raise in calendar year 2015, notwithstanding the rate adjustment made under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

(b) An employee serving in an Executive Schedule position, or in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2015, notwithstanding schedule adjustments made under section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i). This subsection applies only to employees who are holding a position under a political appointment.

(c) A chief of mission or ambassador at large may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2015, notwithstanding section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465) or any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i).

(d) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of title 5, United States Code, a pay rate increase may not be received in calendar year 2015 (except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i)) by—

(1) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule; or

(2) a limited term appointee or limited emergency appointee in the Senior Executive Service serving under a political appointment and paid a rate of basic pay at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(e) Any employee paid a rate of basic pay (including any locality-based payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, or similar authority) at or above level IV of the Executive Schedule who serves under a political appointment may not receive a pay rate increase in calendar year 2015, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in subsection (g), (h), or (i). This subsection does not apply to employees in the General Schedule pay system or the Foreign Service pay system, or to employees appointed under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, or to employees in another pay system whose position would be classified at GS–15 or below if chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e) shall prevent employees who do not serve under a political appointment from receiving pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(g) A career appointee in the Senior Executive Service who receives a Presidential appointment and who makes an election to retain Senior Executive Service basic pay entitlements under section 3392 of title 5, United States Code, is not subject to this section.

(h) A member of the Senior Foreign Service who receives a Presidential appointment to any position in the executive branch and who makes an election to retain Senior Foreign Service pay entitlements under section 302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465) is not subject to this section.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (e), an employee in a covered position may receive a pay rate increase upon an authorized movement to a different covered position with higher-level duties and a pre-established higher level or range of pay, except that any such increase must be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2013.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an individual who is newly appointed to a covered position during the period of time subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2013.

(k) If an employee affected by subsections (b) through (e) is subject to a biweekly pay period that begins in calendar year 2015 but ends in calendar year 2016, the bar on the employee's receipt of pay rate increases shall apply through the end of that pay period.

SEC. 739. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2015 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than $100,000.

(b) Each report submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include, with respect to each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

(1) a description of the purpose of the conference;

(2) the number of participants attending each conference;

(3) a detailed statement of the costs to the government for the conference, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;

(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;

(C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and

(D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and

(4) a description of the contracting procedures used, including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Not later than 15 days after the date of a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act during fiscal year 2015 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than $20,000, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending such conference.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M–12–12 dated May 11, 2012.

SEC. 740. None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program, project, or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for a fiscal year until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 741. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 801. There are appropriated from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as may be necessary for making refunds and for the payment of legal settlements or judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government.

SEC. 802. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes or implementation of any policy including boycott designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 803. (a) None of the Federal funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2015, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditures for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or responsibility center;

(3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased under this Act;

(4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or responsibility center for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(5) re-establishes any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming;

(6) augments any existing program, project, or responsibility center through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or responsibility center,

unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to approve and execute reprogramming and transfer requests of local funds under this title through November 7, 2015.

SEC. 804. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia to provide for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or United States Representative under section 4(d) of the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979 (D.C. Law 3–171; sec. 1–123, D.C. Official Code).

SEC. 805. Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available by this Act or by any other Act may be used to provide any officer or employee of the District of Columbia with an official vehicle unless the officer or employee uses the vehicle only in the performance of the officer's or employee's official duties. For purposes of this section, the term ''official duties'' does not include travel between the officer's or employee's residence and workplace, except in the case of—

(1) an officer or employee of the Metropolitan Police Department who resides in the District of Columbia or is otherwise designated by the Chief of the Department;

(2) at the discretion of the Fire Chief, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Fire Chief;

(3) the Mayor of the District of Columbia;

(4) the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia;

(5) at the discretion of the Chief Medical Examiner, an employee of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner who resides in the District and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Chief Medical Examiner;

(6) at the discretion of the Director of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, an officer or employee of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency who resides in the District and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Director; and

(7) at the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day or is otherwise designated by the Director.

SEC. 806. (a) None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia Attorney General or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

(b) Nothing in this section bars the District of Columbia Attorney General from reviewing or commenting on briefs in private lawsuits, or from consulting with officials of the District government regarding such lawsuits.

SEC. 807. None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used for any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

SEC. 808. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Council or Mayor of the District of Columbia from addressing the issue of the provision of contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans, but it is the intent of Congress that any legislation enacted on such issue should include a ''conscience clause'' which provides exceptions for religious beliefs and moral convictions.

SEC. 809. (a) None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for any purpose.

(b) None of the funds contained in this Act may be used to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational purposes.

SEC. 810. None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 811. (a) No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council of the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1–204.42), for all agencies of the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2015 that is in the total amount of the approved appropriation and that realigns all budgeted data for personal services and other-than-personal services, respectively, with anticipated actual expenditures.

(b) This section shall apply only to an agency for which the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia certifies that a reallocation is required to address unanticipated changes in program requirements.

SEC. 812. No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council for the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools that aligns schools budgets to actual enrollment. The revised appropriated funds budget shall be in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, Sec. 1–204.42).

SEC. 813. (a) Amounts appropriated in this Act as operating funds may be transferred to the District of Columbia's enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once transferred, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to reprogram or transfer for operating expenses any local funds transferred or reprogrammed in this or the four prior fiscal years from operating funds to capital funds, and such amounts, once transferred or reprogrammed, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(c) The District of Columbia government may not transfer or reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

SEC. 814. None of the Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 815. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or under this Act, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2015 from appropriations of Federal funds made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2015 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2016, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines outlined in section 803 of this Act.

SEC. 816. (a) During fiscal year 2016, during a period in which neither a District of Columbia continuing resolution or a regular District of Columbia appropriation bill is in effect, local funds are appropriated in the amount provided for any project or activity for which local funds are provided in the Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request Act of 2015 as submitted to Congress (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this subsection is in effect) at the rate set forth by such Act.

(b) Appropriations made by subsection (a) shall cease to be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of Columbia continuing resolution for fiscal year 2016 is in effect; or

(2) upon the enactment into law of the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 2016.

(c) An appropriation made by subsection (a) is provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

(d) An appropriation made by subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of fiscal year 2016 for which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2016 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period, or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SEC. 817. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this title or of title IV.

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion or the administrative expenses in connection with a multi-State qualified health plan offered under a contract under section 1334 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 USC 18054) which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

(b) The provision of subsection (a) shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

The Acting CHAIR. Are there any amendments to that portion of the bill?

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SPENDING REDUCTION ACCOUNT

SEC. 902. The amount by which the applicable allocation of new budget authority made by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of proposed new budget authority is $0.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois) having assumed the chair, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5016) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REMEMBERING CAPTAIN MARSHALL HANSON

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize retired Captain Marshall Hanson, United States Navy, who suddenly passed away last week at the age of 63.

I worked closely with Captain Hanson in his role as the director of legislation and military policy at the Reserve Officers Association. I know that so many of his friends and colleagues share my sentiments when I say that we have lost a tireless advocate of America's Reservists and the men and women who serve in uniform.

Captain Hanson was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, and raised in Glen Rock, New Jersey, and Seattle, Washington. A 1972 graduate of the University of Washington, he was commissioned through Naval ROTC. Later, he earned an MBA from the University of Washington and graduated with distinction from the Naval War College.

Captain Hanson served 3 years in Active Duty and 27 years in the Naval Reserve, retiring in August 2002, before continuing his service to those in uniform through his advocacy on Capitol Hill.

I offer my thoughts and prayers to Captain Hanson's family and loved ones. May he rest in peace.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of travel delays.

Mr. MARINO (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of a health issue in the family.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. GALLEGO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of funeral in district.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1376. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 360 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive in Jersey City, New Jersey, as the ''Judge Shirley A. Tolentino Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1813. An act to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 162 Northeast Avenue in Tallmadge, Ohio, as the ''Lance Corporal Daniel Nathan Deyarmin, Jr., Post Office Building''.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 15, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.